BOMBAY COURIER

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1818. [NUMBER 1353.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Commercial Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Tuesday the 4th of the ensuing month, at noon, receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the surplus COTTON provided on account of the Hon'ble Company's investment in the present season, and now at the Presidency, estimated to amount to three thousand and ninety four screwed bales, as follows,

	Bales.
1st Thomil from the Broach Purgunna, ...	2533
Ditto Ditto Jumboosier, ..	440
Prime Cotton, the produce of the Occlasier Purgunna, ...	121

As some portion of the above Cotton is in a packed, and some in a screwed state, the tenders must specify the rate per Surat candy of 784 lb. at which the bales so prepared, as well as those which have not been packed or screwed, will be received.

As it is impracticable, at present, to determine the exact number of Bales or quantity of Cotton to be disposed of, Government does not bind itself to deliver in strict conformity with the preceding estimate.

The Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender that may be received; without assigning any reasons for the same.

The Cotton to be delivered at the Warehouses where it may be lodged, and to be paid for within one month from the date of the acceptance of the tender, either in cash, or by treasury bills which have been issued under the advertisement dated the 11th of February 1818.

Musters of the Cotton may be seen on application to the Warehouse-keeper.

The Cotton to be at the risk of the purchaser from the date of the acceptance of the tender; and if not cleared within one month from that date, the purchaser will be liable to the charge of Warehouse-rent.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th July 1818.

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૪૪૦ અવલ-ટુમીલ-બ્રખુશરનો-ગાશડી
૧૨૧ શારો-ઉકુ-પરગને-અકલેશરનો પાકેલો-ગાશડી *

ઉપર-લખેલા-ઉકુ-બાબદ-કાંઇ-ગાશડી-પેટીની-બાંધેલીછે-ને-કઇ-શીકનજો કીધેલીછે-તે-શાકુ-પરપોજલ-મધે ૭૮૪ રતલની-દર-શ્રુરતી-ખાંડીનો-લાવ-લખવો-કેને-તે-વજન-માકક-ગાશડી-તઆર-થઇછે-ને-તે-વજન-માકક-જે-ગાંશડી-પેટીમાં-તથા-શકનજો-થઓ-નથી-તે-પન-લેવી *

એટલી-પુરેપુર-ગાશડી-અથવા-એટલોચ-ઉકુ-શરકારમાથી-વેચશે-એ-હમનો-ઠરાવીકુ-જાતુ-નથી-માઠે-ઉપર-લખેલા-ઉકુનો-શુમાર-લખેલોછે-તે-પરમાને-પુરોપુર-આપશે-એ-જીનો-શરકાર-માધે-નફી *

જે કોઇ-પરપોજલ-આપશે-તે-કબુલ-તથા-રદ-કરવુ-એનો-કારન-નાંદેવાં કબુલ-તથા-રદ-કરવુ-એ-અખતીઆર-ગવરનર-કોશલનોછે *

ઉકુ-જે-ઠીકાંનેછે-તેચ-ઠીકાને-આપોજશે-તે-ઉકુની-કીમત-પરપોજલ-કબુલ-કરશે-તે-દનથી-તો-એક-મહીનાંમાં-આપવી-નાનુ-રોકડ-અથવા-તારીખ ૧૧ ફેબરવારી-શંને ૧૮૧૮ મધે-જાહીર-ઇબર-આપીછે-તે-પરમાને-તીજોરીનાંબીલો-આપીએછે-તે-આપવાં *

ઉકુનો-નમુનો-વેરહાઉશ-કીપર-એટલે વખારદાર-એકુના-પાશે-આવીને-જોવો

પરપોજલ-કબુલ-થશે-તે-દનથી-ઉકુનો-જોખમ-ખરીદાર-ઉપર-રેહેશે-ને-તે-દનથી-એક-મહીનાંમાં-ઉકુ-ખાલી-કરીને-નહી-લેજ્યશેતો-ખરીદાર-ઉપર-વખારનુ-ભાડુ-ભાગુ-થાશે—તારીખ ૨૫ મી જુલઇ-શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શરકારી-જાહીર-ખબર-આએ

એવીજે-હાલના-મોશમમાં-શરકારના કીશાબે-ઉકુ-ખરીદ-થઇ-હતી-તેમાંથી-બાકી-હવે-શ્રી-મુબઇ-મધેછે-તે-શરવે-અથવા-તેમાથી-ઉકુ-ખરીદ-કરવા-શાકુ બંનદ-કીદેલાં-પરપોજલ-આપશે તે-મગલવારનાં-દને-તરીખ ૪ આવતા-આગાશ-મહીનાંમાં-બપોરનાં-૨ટ-હનરાબલ-ગવરનર-કોશલમાં-લેશે-રહુ-આશરે-શીકનજામાં-બાદેલી-ગોશડી ૩૦૮૪ નેવી-વીગત *

૨૫૩૩ અવલ-ટુમીલ-મરગને-લરોચ નો-ગાશડી *

પ્રમીતાસેર ઘંઇ પ્રપોમઇ ઘેતીશને મંગશપગી તારીખ ૪ ઘેતેઘગષ્ટ મણીન્યાત ઘોંબંપ્રહરી ચેઉ ઘબંમ ઘશગપરમર પ્રેષમંતઘેતીશ પ્ર પુષ્પજીમર ષંમબંધ્યાત મઘેષેશે ગઠેતીબંઘમર ચપત્રાણેપ ઇંણે પ્રમણે

૨૮૩૩ ઘપશવુમીશ પ્રગણે પ્ર ડોચઇષ્ટીશગઠે

૪૪૦ પ્રીતા બંષ્ટીબર્ઇષ્ટીશગઠે ૧૨૧ ચાંગમ્રપ્રપુષ પ્રગણેષમર્ષે ર ઇષ્ટીશટીમગઠે

ષઘરકુપ્રપકાંડેની મણીગઠેડે ગીચેમઇર્ષેઘઇનપમ્રણી ષમમં કામતેજેષઘેનત્માણમીમર ન ઇ ૭૮૪ પનમ્રચીઘરઇમ જીર્ તીચેંડીચા ઘર્ષ્યાઘપ પ્રીત્યાપ નમપ્રમણે ગઠેતયારમઘર્ષે ઘઇે ન પત્યાપનમપ્રમણે ષેગઠેડેગીતં ષઘમબંધ્યામમણર્ષેમણી તેણીધ્યાપે

ઘણીમનેમનત્તપુમ્રેપુર ગઠેમી ક્યઘણીપ્રમપુષ ષર્પ્રમમણીબંધે ણીપ્રમમઈર્ષ્ઠેષંપ્રત ર્ચેચીતગમ રીર્ષેમતમણીયાપમગીતા ષઘરક પ્રપ્રમાચાણીમરતણીપ્રઘઇે ત્યા પ્રમણે પુમ્રેપુરઇેતીર્ષ ઘગીમઘ રપ્રમમડેષમણી

ષેપ્રણીપ્રપોમર્ષઇેતીર્ષતેમણીર્ષ પ્રીપ્રચઘમપ્રમપ્યાચેપ્રરણ ભાગ તાંપ્રણીર્ષ પ્રીક્યાચઘમપ્રમપે ઘઇે ઇેતીયાર ગપરમરપ્રેષર્ષ યાપમ ડેષઘઇે

પ્રપુષપ્યાગીપ્રણીઘઇેતેંચેણી મમર્ઇર્ષ પપ્રપ્રમાચીપ્રીમંત પ્ર પોષર્ષપ્રણીર્ષ પ્રગીતીર્ષ ત્યાણીપમા પાણેબંધેમેપ્રમણીન્યાતપ્યાણી મે પ્રડ પ્રીપતાગીચે ૧૧ મેઘ્રીપજી ૧૮૧૮ મધેમણીરચેઘરણીડપ

ષે ત્યાઘરકુઉમનં ન.મેમીણીર્ઇ ણી ઉપઇેતતીપ્યાણી

પ્રપ્રમાચાણીમ ઐરઘેષમંપ્ર ર મ્યપમેપઘરઘર યાષમડેષઇે ણીમપાઘપ

પ્રપોજર્ઇ મણીર્ઇઘર્ઇર ત્યાણી પમપાણેમં પ્રપ્રમ.ચેમેચેમં ચે ણીણીઘરયાષપરમણીર્ઇપત્યાણીપ ણપાણેમંઇેમ મણીન્યાત પ્રપુષ ઘેઉમસંમમચેમ્યાષ ચેમીચઘમપ ર પદ્રમીચેપ્યાડેમ્રગુઘેર્ઇર્ઇ તાણી ચે ૨૬ મઇેણીર્ઇર્ઇષંમ ૧૮૧૮ ર્ઇષણી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to give publication to the following letter from the Medical officer in charge of Native Field Hospital with the Centre Division of the Grand Army, relative to the treatment which has been found most efficacious, during the prevalence of the alarming Epidemic that has lately visited the Army, in it's course thro' the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

MY DEAR SIR,

In compliance with your request to give you instructions for the treatment of the disease which prevails in Camp, from the circumstance of your being frequently detached from the Army without Medical assistance, I give you a Statement with much pleasure.

The symptoms are as follows: Violent vomiting and purging of watery matter, spasmodic cramp in the extremities extending to the abdominal and muscles of the chest, a collapsed countenance, the pupil and the white of the eye covered with a thick film, a suffusion of blood and turgidity of their vessels, the eye at length sinks into its socket and immediately becomes fixed.—The extremities now become cold, and the pulse is not to be felt, and indeed the energy and action of the heart are considerably diminished.

The first man, I saw thus affected, was treated with three grains of Calomel and a quarter of a grain of Opium every two hours with frequent draughts of Brandy and water, and other stimulants, the man died and I opened him on the same evening.

I found the stomach partly filled with muddy water, the bowels were empty and considerably inflated with air, hardly any bile in the gall bladder, none in the biliary ducts, there was general inflammation of the bowels, liver, stomach, and lungs.

These were indications to follow a directly opposite mode of treatment. Consequently, on assuming charge of the Native Hospital for the reception of Camp

Followers, and Public Establishments, on the 16th of this month, one hundred and and ten patients were admitted with the symptoms I have described.

I immediately gave to each patient 15 grains of Calomel, which I dropped on the tongue and washed it down with 60 drops of Laudanum and 20 drops of Peppermint in 2 ounces of water.

Before I go further, it will be necessary to mention to you, that Laudanum in a large dose of 60 drops is not a stimulant but a sedative, whereas Laudanum from 15 drops to 20 and 30 is a stimulant, the former produces sound seep, removes spasm and irritability, whilst the latter excites considerable uneasiness and convulsive startings.

It will appear the more remarkable to you when I also mention that the variation of a dose of Calomel has the same effects.

Calomel in a dose from 5, 8, to 10 grains excites lassitude, sickness, irritation of the bowels, and, on account of it's being a stimulant, acts as a good purgative, but Calomel in a dose from 15 grains to 20 is a sedative, allays vomiting, removes spasm, sends the patient to sleep, and produces one or two motions.

You will now observe on what principle I treated my patients, not on a plan of giving powerful stimulants, but on one which at once removes the irritability and spasm, composes the stomach and the bowels, produces sleep and tranquillity of the mind, excites the secretion of the liver, and prevents the progress of inflammation.

On the second day it was indeed a consolatory sight to observe the wonderful change.

The vomiting and the purging had stopped, the spasms removed with general moisture on the skin, they had experienced sound sleep, and the pulse had returned to the wrist.

I now gave 30 grains of Jalap which effected one for two bilious motions.—Of one hundred and ten men I only lost two, and those were decrepid aged men, in whom the vital energies were at once extinguished,—the remaining one hundred and eight I had the good fortune to see all recover.

In the treatment of Europeans however, I should strongly recommend copious bleeding, and never less than twenty grains of Calomel with 60 drops of Laudanum and 20 drops of Peppermint in 2 ounces of water, and, on the spasm attacking the abdomen, the application of a large blister.

Should the blister fail in drawing and the blood not flow from the veins, immersion in the warm bath will have the most beneficial effects. Should the warm bath not be procurable, warm frictions and pots of warm water thrown over the patient will produce an equally favorable result in bringing about the reaction of the circulating system.

When the purging and vomiting are incessant, as well as violent, we ought never to be alarmed in giving as far as 80 drops of Laudanum with 20 drops of Peppermint, and 20 grains of Calomel, and injecting 40 drops of Laudanum in Conjee by Enema.

A few hours determines the safety of the patient, therefore those few hours must not be lost in an undetermined manner and by small and useless doses.

After the first shock is over, that is, after three or four hours, if there's much spasm and irritability remaining, the dose of Calomel and draught must be repeated, the patient will then fall into sound sleep and awaken nearly recovered.

The after treatment will only be to keep the bowels regularly open with Calomel and Jalap, and to give occasionally 60 drops of Laudanum to promote sleep. It is however to be remembered, that it would be an error and do considerable harm to bleed in persons who are weak, worn down by disease, and aged.

The most urgent symptoms in this disease are violent thirst and dreadful sensations of burning heat in the bowels and pit of the stomach; the frequent and lamentable calls for cold water should never be satisfied, for I observed many unfortunate Camp Followers who had died in the act of drinking. I therefore gave warm Conjee, and by the means of Sentries prevented any water being taken into the Hospital.

Hiccough is not a dangerous symptom in this disease, for there was hardly a patient recovered without suffering this spasmodic irritability.

I am of opinion that unless a patient takes these remedies within 6 hours after the attack, the case is hopeless, at least I only recovered ten patients with the regular form of the disease after a greater lapse of time; and in those the symptoms were peculiarly mild.

It is of the greatest importance to bear in mind the necessity of giving Calomel in powder instead of pills, for I have known many instances where pills were passed through the patient in the same state and form they were taken into the stomach. This point therefore is of such high importance, that, in Fever, Dysentery, but above all, in this complaint of which a patient is carried off in 12, at farthest 30 hours after the attack, from which circumstance it becomes necessary to affect the system immediately, otherwise if this point should be overlooked, the chief object in the operation of the Medicine may be frustrated and the patient lost.

It is on this principle I recommend Laudanum in preference to Opium, one is directly active in it's operation, but the other has to undergo the process of dissolving, or perhaps never dissolving passes through the system in the same state it was taken into the stomach without producing any effect whatever.

I am so convinced of what I now assert and recommend, that for these last three years I have never once used any Medicine in the form of pills And I look back to the day when I first discovered this error in practice as one great improvement in the treatment of acute diseases.

Reading over the foregoing I find I have neglected to mention the use of Peppermint in co-operation with Laudanum, the reason I prescribed it was, from its known good qualities in expelling air from inflated bowels and stomach, and I have always found it have that effect in the most desirable manner.

That this disease is not infectious, I am perfectly convinced. All my attendants upon the sick have escaped the disease, and I have more particularly at all hours of the day and night respired the atmosphere of a crowded Hospital with impunity.

But I fancy there have been a combination of causes, perhaps one of the principal was the sudden changes of the atmospheric temperature, for I never knew the Thermometer vary so much as it has this season.

In the morning at day break it stood at 52° and at one o'clock 96°—a variation of 44 degrees in 6 hours and a half.

I must beg leave however to decline at present entering into the causes of this disease, from recent investigation and circumstances it has put on more the appearances of being Epidemic than it did on the commencement; but as I have leisure I trust I shall be able to correct any errors in this Letter, which is written during the pressure of other business.

Believe me,
MY DEAR SIR,
Your's Faithfully,
(Signed) FREK. CORBYN,
Assist. Surgeon, in charge of the Native Hospital, Centre Division of the Army.

CAMP ERITCH,
Nov. 26th 1817.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24TH JANUARY 1818.

Republished by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30TH JULY 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th August next,
At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

SUNDRY old Marine Stores, and water Casks, returned from the Honorable Company's cruizers, boats, &c. Further particulars, and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

Terms of sale—A deposit of 10 per cent, is to be immediately paid down by the purchaser, and the articles to be cleared away, and paid for, on or before the 10th day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R: MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Marine Storekeeper's Office,
25th JULY 1818.

A CARD.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Naval and Military services, will favor him with their company at a ball and supper at Parell on the evening of Wednesday the 12th instant, in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birthday.

R. A. WILLIS,
A. A. D. C.

PARELL, 1st AUGUST 1818.

A CARD.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that Mr. J. W. TASKER has this day admitted Mr. JOHN FURLONG (many years an assistant in the office of Messrs. ALEX. DAVISON, NOEL, TEMPLER & Co. of *London*) as a partner in his agency and mercantile establishment, and that the business of the house will in future be conducted under the firm of

TASKER & CO.

MR. TASKER avails of this occasion, to return his grateful acknowledgments to those friends who have favored him with their support, and he begs to assure them, that the same unremitting attention shall be continued by his new firm to their concerns.

Bombay 1st August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT ROBERT VINCENT KENNETT, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 31st July 1818.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN GEORGE FENNER HUGHES, having been placed on the retired list of the army, at his own request, in consequence of ill health, has the honor to announce to the public, that he shall commence business as an AGENT to the ARMY, from the first of the ensuing month.

Particulars will be notified to the officers thereof, thro' the medium of a circular letter.

The business of the house will be conducted under the firm of

Hughes & Company.

Bombay 1st August 1818.

A CARD.

SIR ROGER D'FARIA, has the honor to announce to his friends and the public, the admission of MR. LUIS FRANCISCO DA SILVA and MR. FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE CARVALHO, as partners in his mercantile and agency establishment at this place, and that the business thereof will henceforward be conducted under the firm of

Roger D'Faria & Co.

Bombay 1st August 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 3d instant,
By order of the Administrator of the Estate
OF
MARIA JACOBA SMITH,
DECEASED;

SUNDRY articles of plate, consisting of Coffee and Tea sets, China made Silver bowls, Spoons, forks, &c.

Likewise on the same day a number of Books, amongst which are some valuable works; the property of a gentleman leaving the settlement: some articles of household furniture, Glass & Earthen ware, &c. &c.

Bombay 1st August 1818.

Notice is Hereby Given,
That on THURSDAY the 6th inst.
WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Doctor Palmer's Buildings,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE
GLASS WARE,
RECENTLY IMPORTED,
CONSISTING OF

PLAIN and Grecian painted Globe Lamps, Cabin Lamps, Plain Cut and Grecian painted India Shades, Finger Cups, Cut Salt Cellars, Oil Burners, Cut and plain Tumblers, Wine, Claret, Liqueurs, Limbos, & Wine & Water Glasses, Lemonades with covers, Custard Cups, Quart and pint Decanters, Spare Shades, painted bed Chamber Candlesticks, Cut Hooka Bottoms, Cut Mugs and covers, Rummers and covers, Butter Pots, Cruet-stands, and some elegant Sets of Cut plated Table, and dessert services.

Bombay 1st August 1818.

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on 08 April, 2017

JOHN KING,

HAS FOR SALE

AT HIS SHOP,

DR. PALMER'S BUILDING.

TWO NEW

WATER CLOSETS,

WITH A FORCEPUMP,

FOR A HOUSE;

AND ANOTHER FOR A ROOM,

MAHOGANY CASE,

MANUFACTURED BY

BLADES AND PALMER,

LONDON.

BOMBAY.

Apollo Street 1st August 1818.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Wooler & Company,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY next the 4th instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

PLATED WARE from the manufacturers, consisting of Silver mounted Tea Urns, Epergnes, Coffee and Tea Pots, Tea-Caddies, Sugar and Milk Pots, Wine-Coolers, Gravy-Tureens, Bread & Cake Baskets, Vegetable or Hash Dishes, Liquor and Cruet Stands, Candlesticks and Shades, Mustard-Jugs with covers, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO

Two trunks of BOOKS, to close a consignment.

Bombay 1st *August* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RECORDER'S COURT

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of EDULJEE BURZORJEE, of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of administration in the above goods to be granted to COONVERBOY and SORABJEE EDULJEE, widow and son of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 29th *July* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT RUTTONBOYE, widow of the late BHICAJEE JEWONJEE DHOLOW, and JEWANJEE BHICAJEE, Son and Heir at law of the said BHICAJEE JEWONJEE DHOLOW, having bargained to sell their own Dwelling House situate in the Cowasjee Patell's street, within the Town Wall of Bombay, the public are hereby informed that any person or persons having claim against the said House by Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, he or they are requested to make the same known to CURSETJEE COWASJEE BANAJEE, within thirty days from the date hereof; on default of which their claims shall be of no force.

Bombay 18th *July* 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીસાથી આપીએયને

પારશી જીખાજી જીવનજી ઢોલુનુ

ઘેર ૧ શ્રી ખંભાઇ મધે ફોટમે ફાવશ

જી પટેલનાં મોખલામોનુ વેચીદુંછે ભા

ઇ રતનબાઇ જીખ જીઢેલુની ઘરી

ઓની તથા છોકરો જીવનજી જીખાજી

ઢોલુ એ બેહુ જણા એ ઘેર વેચેછ એ ધ

ર ઉપર ફોજનુ ખેતુ તથા વારશી ન

થા દાવો રાખતા હોએ તે ઘણી આજ

થી દંન ૩૦ મે પારશી ખુરશેદજી ફા

વરજી ખનાંજીનાંની પાશે જાએ તે જા

ફેર ફરે પછી એ મુદત પુરી થઆ પ

છ જે ઘણી દાવો ફરશે તેનુ ચાલશે ન

હી તે જવાબ ફોજ દેશે નહી

તા ૩૧ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION has been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of LIEUT. WILLIAM SMITH, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased may be granted to the Registrar, for the time being of the said Court, RICHARD WOODHOUSE, Esq.

Bombay 26th July 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Mr. WILLIAM NOWLAND, late of the same place, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, July 27th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieutenant ROBERT ASHMEAD PRUEN BILLAMORE, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE) all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, July 31st 1818.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Some circumstances attending a fever which was very prevalent, and threatened to be very fatal, in a detachment of the Bombay European Regiment doing duty at this station in the begining of June, appearing to me to be interesting and instructive, as well in their apparent origin as their results, I have th ught it my duty to give them publicity through the medium of your paper.

The transfer of the Dutch bunder to the commissioner having rendered it necessary to provide other quarters for the European troops, a building formerly occupied as a mint, and subsequently as a barrack of the artillery lascars, was selected as the best the place afforded. It has however proved itself most improper for the purpose; situated in a close crowded part of the town, it is merely a small square area enclosed by a low wall, from which descends a slanting roof, and would thus be nothing but a shed, but for a matted frame work inside composing windows and doors—which of course all open to the centre of the square, it has only one entrance and all the usual barrack offices of cookroom, guard room, privy, married men's quarters &c. were included in the same area, separated from each other and from the men's apartments mostly by matted partitions.

The men were so crowded together that their cots almost touched and they had no room whatever to move about. In such situation, to preserve cleanliness was very difficult, and ventilation impossible, and the causes which generate fever, whatever they may be, soon began to operate. In one month from the 22d of May, 53 men out of 94 (the whole number of the Detachment) were attacked by fever; the leading symptoms of which were the following, great prostration of strength and irritability of stomach, acute hegdache, intensely hot skin, and a hard strong pulse, generally much above an hundred in a minute; during the attack, in most cases, the lips and tongue were pallid, the gums transparent, contracted and horny; the countenance, in some, sunk and cadaverous, in others, much flushed. In the intervals of attack the tongue was invariably moist, clean and red. Several cases were brought in in a state of stupor from which they did not recover for 24 hours.

In the first four violent cases, I pursued the mode of treatment which former experience led me to believe most likely to be successful; the severity of the headache appeared to forbid the employment of emetics, but the bowels were purged by the most active cathartics, and every attempt was made to effect salivation by the most assiduous use of mercury both internally and by friction; no amelioration whatever followed this mode of treatment, but as soon as the system became influenced by the mercury, a tendency to putrefaction shewed itself in the excessive feter of the breath, the head becoming swollen, the parotids indurated and enlarged, and the gums sphacelated: I have every reason to believe in two instances the œsophagus and stomack partook of the same condition: the four men all died, three of them nearly putrid.

Considering the mercureal treatment not merely to have failed, but in these cases to have accelerated death, it became my duty to adopt another, and that which I had the good fortune to pursue has been attended with the happiest consequences, only one man out of 49 having died since, and in him the symptoms evidently denoted effusion of the brain, which I believe to have proceeded to an incurable length previous to his admission in the hospital. These cases were quite as threatening as, or more so, those which proved fatal, and the disease may be said to have increased in violence until the men were removed to another situation.

The treatment alluded to was to bleed to the fullest extent the strength of the patient would admit of, as soon as the hot fit was fully formed; this never failed removing it in an hour or two, and then bark with the sulphuric or nitric acid was given as freely as circumstances would admit of; on the following day the bleeding was repeated if the urgency of the symptoms pointed out the necessity, and in the interval the bark and acid were given as before.

In some cases the bleeding was repeated four times, in others two or three, and in many the first bleeding was sufficient to arrest the disease. Calomel was only used as a purge before the bark was commenced, and then was always combined with scammony or some other active cathartic.

A liberal allowance of wine with a light nutritive diet was given throughout the disease.

Blisters were generally found necessary to the head and not unfrequently over the stomach; but the irritation of this viscus being considered symptomatic, never deterred me from the use of bark whenever the intermission was complete.

Spunging the body with cold water and vinegar, and effervescing saline draughts during the heat of fever were in constant use as auxiliaries, but were not depended on as efficient parts of the course.

I have already stated that under this treatment 48 Men recovered, but I by no means intend to say, that the recovery was its simple and immediate consequence, on the contrary, many of those, the obstinacy of whose fever required repeated bleeding, were long in extreme danger, and required the most careful attention to conduct them to a state of convalescence; but these difficulties, and the modes adopted to counteract them, will readily occur to every intelligent practitioner.

The alarming symptoms of this fever ceased altogether in a week after the removal of the men into other quarters in the castle, but relapses are still so frequent since the commmencement of the rains as to make one third of them constantly patients in the hospitals.

In the above recital I have purposely abstained from every attempt at theory; the facts, to which I have strictly confined myself, were witnessed throughout by Dr. Meek, Superintending Surgeon, and Dr. Lamb, Assistant Surgeon, and to their advice and assistance I am happy to acknowledge myself much obliged.—

I am Sir

Your Humble Servant

THOMAS TOD MARDON.

Garrison Surgeon, Surat

Surat 14th *July* 1818.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

MR. EDITOR,

I do not belong to the faculty, nor have I any pretentions towards intermeddling in ought that can attach to the prerogatives of that class of Gentlemen; but as my notions of philanthropy have been lately call'd forth through perusing such long continued accounts of the devastating progress of the above dreadful visitation, I should deem it a culpable act were I to withhold from public notice, an Idea that irresistably obtrudes itself upon my mind with respect to this horrid distemper. By way then, Sir, of introducing the subject of my idea, I shall give you a short sketch of four instances that came under my own eye, in which the remedy I am about to propose has been completely succesful. I knew a young Lady in Glocestershire, who had that malady call'd St. Vitus's dance since her infancy; and for the three years preceding the time I saw her, she had been visited every second day with dreadful convulsion fits which generally lasted about half an hour. Her parents being opulent and she the only daughter, watering places and every measure that could be thought of for her cure were resorted to, but without effect; & all hopes of her recovery had vanished. Shortly previous to this period, I had seen the effects of the gaseous oxide of nitre and had experienced it myself three times. I proposed it & was permitted to make a trial of it upon the unfortunate young Lady, who always had nearly half an hour's warning of the approaching fit. I prepared a ten gallon receiver full of the gas, and staid by her till I was told her symptoms indicated that in ten minutes more the fit would come on; I caused her to in and expire the gas 5 times. I wanted her to do so 6, but she fell asleep in a profuse perspiration, and remained so a quarter of an hour; during which time it was remarked the contortions &c. of her disorder, *St. Vitus's dance*, were fewer and milder, in fine she had no fit that day. I made fresh gas next day and watched her, thinking the fit might then return, but it did not and she seem'd much improved. The day following I made fresh gas, and on the appearance of a little langor, which I thought I had discovered in about two hours after the usual time of her visitation, I caused her to inflate herself 6 times. And the effect then was extraordinary and new. But no fit came on, I watched her during six successive days and administered the gas twice, viz. once of 5 respirations and the other 6, and had the heart cheering satisfaction to see the poor afflicted distorted and deformed little sufferer in less than three months one of the greatest beauties in England & prefectly free of all her old complaints.

A Lt. of the navy whom I found at the H—n—d. C—e—H—v near Charing Cross & recognized as an old acquaintance, had been confined to his bed with bloody flux and tenesmus for upwards of two months, & thought of nothing but death —took the gas to the quantity of 7 inspirations 4 days running & got quite recovered in a week. And old Lady at Islington had had dysentry for 10 months, nothing that she took for it did her any good and she was worn to a skeleton. I persuaded her, through her son, to take the gas and she got quite hearty in a week. A gardener at Paddington was said to have the Cholera morbus. I ran from my dinner to London and made the gas, they did not expect him to survive the night; nothing had settled on his stomach for four days, and his stools which were numerous were like stagnant foul water, or to be more particular had the odour of sulphureted hydrogen. He took 4 inspirations of the gas and fell asleep, awoke in half an hour and called for some soup, which was given him; he repeated the gas and eat beefstake the third day. He took the gas 4 times and the 7th day I saw him at work in his garden. It may be looked upon as a presumption in an individual who has already declared his ignorance, of (and nonintention to intermeddle in) matters which exclusively belong to the faculty, to hazard an opinion to public scrutiny as to the powers of this gas rationally and physically consider'd; yet it may not be doing wrong to say a word or two even upon that subject. We are told that the reason why mercury effects cures of unclean and often of chronic diseases is because of its power of changing or *(chemically speaking)* decomposing the system in a way to neutralize the poison of the disorder, and render it extractable both from the solids and viscera; and could a quicker method of altering the system be found, a quicker cure could no doubt be performed. Cholera Morbus is a distemper whose ravages are so rapid that in many instances, the operations of mercury are too slow and consequently incapable of arresting its progress. A quicker mode or means of revolutionizing the system therefore becomes desirable; and the effects of Nitrous oxide gas are almost instantaneous.

Your humble servant.

T. B.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH JULY 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that all staff appointments consequent to the Employment of the Force in the Northern and Southern Conkan on Field service be discontinued from the 1st of next month.

The Governor in Council also directs that the appointment of Field Commissary of Stores with the Force lately under the command of Major General Sir Wm. Grant Keir K. M. T. be discontinued as will his Establishment, from the 1st of next month.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

LINES.

ENGRAVED ON THE SILVER FOOT OF A SKULL, MOUNTED AS A CUP FOR WINE.—BY LORD BYRON.

Start not!—nor deem my spirit fled,
In me behold the only skull
From which (unlike a living head)
Whatever flows is never dull.

I lived—I loved—I quaffed like thee,
I died—let earth my bones resign!
Fill up—thou canst not injure me,
The Worm hath fouler lips than thine.

Better to hold the sparkling grape,
Than nurse the earth-worm's slimy brood,
And circle in the goblet's shape
The drink of Gods, than reptiles' food.

Where once my wit perchance hath shone
In aid of others let me shine,
And when, alas! our brains are gone,
What nobler substitute than wine?

Quaff while thou canst!—another race,
When thou and thine like me are sped,
May rescue thee from earth's embrace,
And rhyme and revel with the dead.

Why not?—since through life's little day
Our heads such sad effects produce.
Redeem'd from worms and wasting clay,
This chance is their's to be of use.

(Continued from the Third Page).

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Ensign Jopp of the Engineers to return to the Deckan to be employed under Captain Sutherland.

Surgeon Hill Morgan, M. D. Medical Store keeper at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Surgeon James A. Maxwell is appointed to succeed Mr. Morgan in the situation of Medical Store-keeper from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 28*th July* 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick certificate to Ensign Massey of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Surgeon Francis Cruso is appointed to the situation of Garrison Surgeon at Surat, and Surgeon Charles A. West to that of Broach and Deputy Medical Store-keeper in Guzera, in succession to Surgeon Mardon appointed Superintending Surgeon in the Deckan; and Surgeon Marshall, now attached to the Revenue Surveyor's department in Guzerat, is directed to receive temporary charge of the Medical duties of the Garrison of Broach until the arrival of Mr. West. These appointments are to have effect from the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30*th July* 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyd to the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Thetis, and to direct that Acting Assistant Surgeon Graham be relieved from that duty for the purpose of being employed on shore.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
AUGUST 1, 1818.

We understand that preparatory arrangements have been humanely adopted by Government for the purpose of affording the most speedy and effectual relief to the Native inhabitants of this populous island and its vicinity, in the event of their being visited by the cholera morbus.

Sheds have been ordered to be erected for the reception of patients in various parts of the island, and authority has been given for entertaining as many Native assistants and Native medical practitioners as may be procurable or necessary for the occasion; to be employed under the immediate superintendence of the Medical Board or of professional gentlemen to be forwarded for the purpose.

We are informed that no rain had fallen at Seroor where the epidemic had made its appearance and several fatal cases had occurred. The cattle were dying for want of forage. We fervently hope that a favorable change will take place in the weather, which has been lately much too fine for the season of the year; and that the new moonfon the 2d August will bring with it an abundant all of rain, both in the Deckan and Bombay, where it is equally wanted.

By accounts from Sir John Malcolm's camp dated Mow 18th July, we learn that that army had escaped till then all attacks of this terrible scourge, but we are sorry to find that it had broken out in Bajeerow's camp, and in the Guicawar's, and that in General Doveton's camp it was raging among both Europeans and Natives.

By the latest accounts, this disease seems still to prevail at Ahmednugger, Punderpoor, Seroor and other places in the Deccan. At Punderpoor, where there seems to have been a Jattrah, it raged with considerable violence aud carried off several hundreds of the inhabitants in a very few days. At Seroor its first attacks were sudden and formidable, and threatened to extend with great and universal violence; but by the last accounts it seems to have somewhat abated and the attacks were then not so numerous as there had been reason at first to apprehend: the disease however continued to prevail, and the symptoms were in some cases extremely violent.

The disease generally attacked with a purging succeeded by a vomiting of a dark colored watery fluid, which was quickly succeeded by severe spasms and cramps, chiefly of the extremities; these were speedily followed with very alarming debility, universal coldness, and within an hour or two from the commencement the pulse was almost imperceptible.

The practice adopted had been very successful, especially if *promptly administered;* & the deaths had been much fewer in proportion to the number attacked than could well have been expected from the nature of its first appearance. Calomel and Laudanum exhibited in the way formerly mentioned, and recommended by Mr. Corbyn, had generally succeeded in checking the violent symptoms, tho' it became often necessary to repeat the Laudanum along with stimulants or cordials. The debility and coldness some times remained for several hours after the vomiting was checked, and required the hot bath, stimulant and cordials to be given to a considerable extent. Warm spirits and water with sugar and spices in this state was used with good effect. Indeed the consequent debility was one of the most urgent symptoms and required the utmost care and attention.

In those cases where a considerable time had elapsed before assistance was procured, the stomach became so extremely irritable as to reject the laudanum as well as every other liquid that was given; in such cases two or three grains of opium and fifteen or twenty of calomel, rubbed up with one or two teaspoonfuls of honey and gradually swallowed, was found to be attended with the best effects. Afterwards the hot bath and cordials were exhibited, and the patient frequently fell asleep and awoke free from danger. In some cases the coldness and spasms recurred and the medicines were repeated in various forms. The disease had attacked both Europeans and Natives.

We do not hear that it has reached the immediate neighbourhood of Poona, except perhaps in one or two solitary instances.

At the monthly meeting of the Literary Society on Tuesday last, an interesting paper was read, by Captain Dangerfield of the Bombay Establishment, giving an account of some curious and very extensive caves discovered in a very wild and jungly range of hills in Malwa. They appear be very similar to the caves of Elephanta and Ellora, or properly Erroor. Various contributions, principally of Egyptian relics lately received from Cairo by the Samarang, were on the same day made to the Museum. We shall be at all times most happy to give publication to any accounts of the Society's proceedings which may be communicated to us. The Library formed by the Society, to which any gentlemen may easily become subscribers, is on a very extensive scale, and when the new publications and periodical works are received with greater regularity than at present, it will no doubt be more generally resorted to.

The Bombay Castle, for Liverpool, will sail tomorrow, and letters to be sent by her will be received until 6 o'clock this evening by Messrs. J. Leckie and Co. The Ann, for London, will sail on Tuesday.

The last week has been unproductive of interesting intelligence. There have been no arrivals from England; and from the journals of the sister Presidencies we have been able to select but little beyond the usual shipping and domestic notices.

Lady Nightingall was "at home" on Thursday evening. On this as on similar occasions, her Ladyship attracted round her most of the beauty and fashion of the settlement. The evening was unusually close and oppresive, but the dancing was, notwithstanding, maintained till an early hour of the following morning.

The following account of a safe port in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, we copy from the Cape Town paper of the 28th Feb. last.

The River Knysna, so long considered impracticable as a port, has, by repeated surveys made in the course of the last year, been proved to be easy and safe in access, and a most valuable harbour, not only as a refuge for shipping when caught in a heavy South East gale upon this dangerous coast, but its vicinity abounding in valuable timber for ship-building and other purposes.

The Emu, transport brig, in the service of the Dock-yard at this station, was the first vessel which entered the Knysna, but being taken aback in the narrows, an event which for want of local knowledge, her commander did not expect, she struck upon an unknown sunken rock, and received so much injury, that it became necessary to run her on shore, within the entrance. This circumstance, unpromising as it appeared, has, in the end, led to the experience of the advantages which the Harbour offers.

The Podargus, sloop of war, was sent to the assistance of the Emu; but from the recent misfortune which had happened, it was not intended she should go into the River. Her commander, however, upon surveying the entrance with the master of the sloop, was convinced that there was no danger, and accordingly ran in, took on board the Emu's-stores, and came out, perfectly satisfied of the excellence of the port. The Dispatch, naval transport, drawing 15 feet water, when laden, has been twice into the Knysna for cargoes of timber. She has now gone thither a third time for a cargo of compass timber, which she is to take to England. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to establish a signal post, with such signals as are most obviously necessary at the present moment. Also a pilot and boat's crew, for giving directions and assistance to all vessels approaching the port.

It may frequently happen, that, although the weather may be favorable for ships coming in, that it might not be perfectly safe, or possible for the pilot-boat to go out: a signal is provided to indicate this circumstance, and the Pilot-boat will then be within the bar, to give the necessary directions for anchoring, &c.

It is also the intention of His Excellency to establish the Merchant Code of Telegraphic Signals by Captain Marryat, R. N. and communication will be made by means of it, after the 1st day of May next.

SIGNALS now established at the Knysna.

white	Singal for coming in. If in, for going out. When the Tide will serve, a red Pendant will be hoisted over this Flag.
red	Ships are recommended not to attempt coming in.
white / red	Ships are recommended to anchor off the Entrance, to wait for Wind or Tide.
yellow | blue	Pilot Boat cannot come out; but is ready to receive the Vessel within the Bar.
white / blue	Pilot Boat is coming out.

DIRECTIONS for sailing in and out of the Harbour of the KNYSNA.

In proceeding for the Harbour, the wind should be at least two points to the Southward of West, or four points to the Southward of East; and should the wind be in the Western quarter, steer towards the S. W. or outer Rock called Black-stone, until a remarkable Saddle Hill (far in the Country) comes on with Ship Point; or should it prove hazy, that the Saddle cannot be seen, keep well over towards the Western Shore, giving the Blackstone a birth of about 50 or 60 yards, and steer for the Needles Points, keeping it just open on the larboard bow, which will lead into the deepest water over the outer Bar (appearing to be formed across from a little without the Emu Rock to the Needles Point, shoaling gradually from the last-mentioned Point from 19 and 20 feet, to about 16 close to the Rocks on the opposite side) until within a Ship's length of the said Point, then edge over to the N. Eastward for the inner Obelisk Point. On this Point there are two Beams set in the ground, to mark the situation of the Emu Rock (a Rock on which H. M. Transport Brig Emu struck, and occasioned her loss) to avoid the shoal water running across from Outer Island, to the Rocks a little within the Emu's, (the depth from 12 to 18 feet,) until the upper Obelisk comes about its breadth open to the Northward of the lower one, which will lead close to the Emu Rock. Steer in that direction, until the two Obelisks on the Southern Hill come on with each other, when you may steer for Fountain Point, keeping it just open on the starboard bow, until within half a ship's length of it, then steer over for Green Point, (the South Point of Best Cove, keeping very close to it, to avoid the Spit of Sand which lies about 126 yards from this Point,) having passed it, you may anchor in any part of Best Cove, run further up, or through Long Reach towards the East Ford, as circumstances require.

The Flood sets strong in over the Emu Rock, and directly through the Narrows, or about N. b. E. by the Compass, and the Ebb *vice versa*, until it meets the Rocks a little without the Emu, where it changes and sets to the S. W. b. W.

Proceeding out of the KNYSNA.

The best and most prudent time is, to start on the last quarter flood, and proceed according to circumstances, keeping the Directions in view respecting the setting of the Tides, Bars, &c. A vessel of an easy draught of water, may go out at any time of Tide, provided she has a commanding breeze, and it is smooth over the Bar; but it is not to be recommended on the height of the Springs, and on the strength of the Ebb.

The Harbour may be easily known, by a few Sand Hills a little to the Westward of it, no such Sand Hills being to be found to the Eastward thereof.

Lat. of the Mouth.....34° 4' 16" S.
Long per Chronometer.....23° 00' 00" E.
Variation.....29° 00' 00" W.
High water, full & change....3h. 45'
Ordinary Spring Tides rise 5 feet, and extra between 6 and 7.
Neap Tides, 2 feet.

J. GOODRIDGE, Master Attendant.

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, *No.* 1, *Church Gate Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1818.

ARRIVALS.]—Major J. D. Greenhille, 2d | 17th M. Regt.
Lieut. Macdonell, 55th Regt. attached to H. H. Nizam's Native Troops.
B. Philips Esq. 2d Member Medical Board.
Capt. H. W. Jacob, H. M. 65th Regt.
Ensign Charles Waddington, Engineers.
DEPARTURES.]—Captain Soppitt, 9th Regt.
Ensign Henry Liddell, Artillery.
Ensign J. Liddell, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL]—July 30th, Ship Futte Salamtee, Nacqudah Adam Abboobucker, from Mocha, the 13th July 1818.

DEPARTURES]—July 29th, Brig Fanny, Captain J. B. Smith, to the Isle of France.

30th, Ship Wellington, Captain George Lyons, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—AT KEDGEREE, June 30. Ship Argo, Capt. S. E. Lyon, from Liverpool 4th Feb.

July 2. Ship Eclipse, Capt. Thomas Winter, from London, Portsmouth 4th Feb.

French Ship Fanny, Capt. P. P. Lane, from Bourdeux 20th Dec.

Ship Lord Minto, Capt. Chine, from Batavia 24th May.

Spanish Ship St. Julien, Capt. Angle Laborde, from Cadiz 17th March.

3, French Ship Minerva, Capt. J. F. Hervert, from Bourdeux 4th Jan.

French Ship Appollon, Capt. J. Webb, from Rochelle 6th Feb.

DEPARTURES.]—FROM CALCUTTA, July 5, Danish Ship Hester Maria, Capt. J. Ogilvie, for Copenhagen.

Passed to Sea,

July 1. The Lord Eldon and Mary, Capt. Wilson.

2. The Eugenia Dorah, Canada, Earl Kellie, Ruby, and the French Ship St. Louis.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS]—July 9th, Ship Eliza, Capt. C. Cornish from Cuveiong, 9th July.—do. H. C. Ship Prince Regent, Capt. Harris, from London 31th March.—12th Ship Maheeolde Bon donnaque, Capt. R. Morin, from Pondicherry, left 11th July.—Passengers Mr. Verlie, for Chandernagore.—Mr. Siplon; ditto,—ditto. Ship Mary Ann, Captain J. T. Anderson from Padang, left 15th June.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE]—On Tuesday 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Nicholas Wade, A. M. Senior Minister of St. Thomas's Church, John Stokes, Esquire of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Jane Proune, of Tannah.

BIRTHS]—At Baroda on Thursday the 23d ultimo the Lady of V. C. Kemball, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Surat on the 23d of July the Lady of John Morison Esq. Civil Service of a Daugter.

DEATHS]—At Colaba, on the 20th ultimo, Richard Henry, Infant Son of Lieutenant Grobb, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 4 months.

At Mazagon, on the 25th ultimo, John Frederick, Infant Son of Lieutenant Watson, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, aged 3 months.

On Saturday evening the 25th ultimo, at the House of Major General Bailie, at Love Grove, Captain Massey, of the Hon'ble Company's Military Service, on the Madras Establishment.

At Byculla, early on the Morning of Sunday the 26th ultimo, James Jeakes Infant Son of Captain Morgan of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, Aged 1 year and 8 months.

28th Ultimo, In the Fort, Henry, Son of Major Eldridge, of the H. C. Regiment of European Infantry, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At Surat on the 24th of July, the Infant Daughter of John Morison, Esq.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES]—On the 25th July Francis Jas. Bernard, Esq. to Esther, eldest Daughter of Major Farquhar, H. C.'s M. Est. and Resident and Commandant at Malacca.

On the 4th July, Thomas Lane, Jur. Esq. to Rebecca, 5th Daughter of the late John Howel, Esq. of Penysheol, Caermarthenshire, and Widow of John Napiar, Esq. of the Lord Hungerford.

BIRTHS.]—On the 3d July the Lady of Peter Mendes, Esq. of a Son.

On the 2d July, the Lady of Captain Landale, of the Ship Jessey of a Daughter.

DEATHS]—Early on the morning of the 1st instant, at the advanced age of 70, the Reverend M. Joze Antonio Gonsalves, D. D.

On the 3d July, at his quarters, in Fort William, Lieut. Col. & Brevet Col. George Fleming, Acting Chief Engineer at this Presidency. This Officer had served the Hon'ble Company without intermisson or furlough during a period of 40 years and has been, as a private member of society, remarkable for the benevolence and piety of his habits.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE]—On the 3d of July, at Hydrabad, Hans Sotheby, Esq. of the Beng. Civil Service, to Miss Isabella Hopkinson.

BIRTH.]—At the Residency at Hyderabad, on the 2d of July, the Lady of Henry Russell, Esq. of a Daughter. The mother and child we are happy to learn were doing well

DEATH.]—On the 6th July, after a short and painful illness of 26 days, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Thomas Stephens, aged 39 years, his loss is greatly felt by his disconsolate family, and incerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

27TH JUNE 1818.

In looking to our reports from the Interior we cannot help fixing our attention first upon the state of health among the troops, and it is with great pleasure we see that the late change of weather continues to produce a corresponding improvement in the sick and convalescent: on the 23d inst. although 32 sick were brought in from the out posts yet so many were discharged from the Hospital that the total number of sick in Kandy was 22 less than the day before.

On the 14th, Captain Blankenberg marched from Godemoone by Hangerankette to Materata which he reached on the morning of the 16th, with little opposition and no loss, although he found the road so blocked up as to occasion much delay; his object was to meet Lieut. Col Kelly but not finding him there, he returned after surprising the Seya Pattoo Adikar whom he sent in Prisoner to Kandy. On the 17th he returned to Hangeranketty and though constantly annoyed on his way he had only 7 European wounded. During the absence of Captain Blankenberg the village of Godemoone was smartly attacked by a great body of Rebels amounting to 2 or 3 thousand, but they were repulsed by Lieut. Townsend without any loss; a shell thrown among them was supposed to do considerable execution.

The Post of Godegamma was for some days repeatedly attacked by a crowd of Rebels, of whom about 500 were armed with muskets; but Captain Kitson, whose force did not exceed 60 effective men, always drove them back without sustaining any loss, except that they succeeded in burning with fire arrows some of his huts.

The Seya Pattoo Adikar is an old man of high rank, for in the King's time he had been 3 Adikar. He belongs to the Province of Matele from whence he says he was driven by the influence of Kappitipola, and he made his submission to the Pretender near Materata only a few days before his capture.

The latest letters from Lieut. Col. Kelly are from Villanghene on the 17th inst. The Dooriah Vidann who had been taken as we described in our last paper on the 10th, was tried by a Court Martial on the 12th, and executed on the day following, in the presence of a great many Natives who had made their submission since his capture: They expressed much satisfaction at this punishment of a man who had been so active in forcing them into Rebellion, and the cause of so much suffering as they had in consequence endured,

In the immediate neighbourhood of Badulla nothing material had occurred, except some skirmishes between our Escorts and the Rebels, in which a very few casualties took place among the former and many among the latter.

Mr. Gay was at Hattera Lialde on the 18th when Wattegidera Lekum came to him and made his submission, promising that he would bring over a great many who, as he says are wearied out and disgusted with the Rebellion and ready to abandon the cause, if they could depend upon forgiveness. They were perfectly aware of fresh troops having come over from the coast: it is indeed to be hoped that a sentiment of despondence, which this Lekum asserts to have begun, will spread among the Kandyan Rebels.

No particular intelligence has been lately received from Saffragam, where all appears to be quiet, nor from the Seven Korles, which are also in a state of tranquility, except towards the frontiers of Matele, of which Province the Rebels are in possession and Eilepolle who was an Adikar under the late King is said to be appointed Dessave.

The Headman who was stated in our last paper to have been taken in Saffragam by Lieut. O'Neil accompanied by Enukkegodde Dessave, is Bodeymagewe an active Rebel, who is reported to have been the chief cause of all the annoyances that our Escorts had experienced: his brother is said to be at the head of a large party of Rebels in Bintenne. Since his capture the Escorts have passed without molestation.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. B. Hudleston, one of the Police Magistrates of Madras,

Mr. S. W. Saunders, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. C. R. Cotton, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. J. Paternoster, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. Blackburne, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. W. D. Davis, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. A. E. Angelo, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. J. Orr, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. F. Lascelles, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. W. Anderson, Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General.

The weather has become delightfully cool and agreeable since the late heavy falls of rain which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Madras. Some severe storms of thunder and lightning have been experienced, but we have not heard that any damage has been occasioned by them on shore. We are sorry, however, to state that the Free Trader Argo, now lying in the Roads, was struck by lightening on Friday evening, which shivered her main mast. We believe no lives were lost.

[*Courier July 14th.*

The homeward bound Ship Grant, Captain Moffat, sailed for England, on Tuesday morning. The Packets were finally closed the afternoon before.

Passengers: Mrs. Dumas, Miss E. Mary, Captain Lieut. Bell, 10th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. A. Say; 2d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. Tucker, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant W. Preston, do.—Lieut. J. Ross, 1st do. 13th do.—Mr. E. Jackson.

We regret to find that Mr. Holloway, Resident at Padang, who had embarked for the benefit of his health, died on board the Ship Mary Anne, during the passage to this place. The Mary Anne left Padang on the 15th ultimo.

[*Govt Gazette July* 16,

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY]—Lieut. Col. J. Welsh, Dep. Judge Adv. Capt. Watson, Paymaster,—Surgeon T. H Davis.—Surgeon J. Gibbon,—Assis. Surgeon J. Gibson, H. M. 69th.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	BUY. ANS.	JULY 4, 1818.	SELL. Rs.	SELL. ANS.
5	12	Six per Cent. Loan		
		Obligation. Disc.	6	4

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUNE 19, 1818.

Mr. John Wauchope, Agent of the Governor General, in Bundlecund and Saugor.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Maddock, first Assistant to the Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE 19TH JUNE, 1818.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Judge and Magistrate of Dacca Jelalpore.

THE 23D JUNE, 1818.

Mr. Norman MacLeod, Judge and Magistrate of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. Lowther, Judge and Magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, Second Register of the Zillah Court of Bundlecund.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, Register of the Zillah Court of Juanpore.

Mr. C. W. Smith, additional Register of the Zillah Court of Etawah.

Mr. F. Millet, Register of the Zillah Court of Shahabad.

THE 30TH JUNE, 1818.

Mr. R, F. Grindale, Judge and Magistrate

Mr. W. A. Chalmer, Register of the Zillah Court of Seharunpore.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, ditto ditto Moradabad.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 26, 1818.

Mr. J. W. Paxton, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties, at Moorshedabad.

Mr. Thomas Packenham, Collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. A. Revely, 1st Deputy to the Opium Agent, at Behar.

Mr. G. R. B. Berney, Superintendent of Midland Chokies.

The Troops about to proceed to Ceylon, are to be commanded by Colonel Shuldham. The force will be much greater than we formerly mentioned For the following particulars of the arrangement made for conveying these Troops to Ceylon, we are indebted to the *Hurkaru*:—

	Officers	*Troops*	*Ton.*
Fame, *Brown*,	7	255	250
General Palmer, *O'Brien*	6	226	200
Mandarine, *Ricketts*,	6	261	250
Brittania, *Snoball*,	5	350	300
Aurora, *Ingram*,	5	228	200
Success, *Patrick*	3	252	150
Coromandel, *Sartorious*	5	242	200
Forbes, *Ford*	3	253	192
Ganges, *Falconer*	11	284	221
Marquis Hastings, *Pearson*	3	296	196
Duchess of Argyle, *Cathro*	3	286	195
Moira, *Hornblow*	13	151	229
Lady Nugent, *Swanston*,	3	253	175

We understand that the Governor General intends to embark at Goruckpore, on Wednesday next—if the Ruptee River shall be sufficiently filled to admit of the progress of the Boats. His Lordship may therefore be expected at the Presidency about the end of this month.

We have received intelligence from New South Wales to the 7th of March; but the Journals, as usual, do not contain much information, likely to excite general interest. We are happy to find, however, that packets of Vaccine matter had been received from the Mauritius, which had enabled the government to diffuse the benefit of the Jennerian discovery, throughout New South Wales. The Sydney Gazette of the 7th of March, contains an account of a trial, in which Mr. Bland, a Surgeon in the Navy, and a Son of the late eminent Physician of that name, recovered 2000 £ damages from Mr. DRAKE, an officer in the service of the East India Company, for criminal conversation with Mrs. Bland. Mr. Drake it appears had proceeded to New South Wales in the Chapman, and had quitted Sydney before the Trial; having left for the suffering husband, in the hollow of a tree, an insulting "epistle," which, the Court recommended "should be "forwarded to India for the purpose of in- "forming the proper Officers of the con- "duct of Mr. Drake while in the colony" We shall publish the report of this Trial in our next.

An attempt we learn, was made last Wednesday, by a person belonging to one of the public offices, to defraud one of the Houses of Agency of Sicca Rupees 5,000 by a forged Draft in the name of an Officer in the Army. The draft is said to have been well imitated, but the greatness of the sum made payable at sight, and a slight difference in the signature awakened suspicions, and after some interrogatories to the native who brought the paper, the forgery was detected. Measures were then immediately adopted for securing the delinquent; but he got intelligence of his failure by means of a second person, whom he had sent to watch from a distance the issue of his nefarious procedure, and instantly absconded. He was, however taken up yesterday.—*Times*.

[*India Gaz. July 6th.*

In consequence of the embarkation of Major Gal for Europe, Captain W. H. Rainey, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the Governor General's Body Guard.

[*Govt. Gaz. July 2,*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

FEB. 18, 1818.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 17.

Sittings after Hilary Term, before Lord ELLENBOROUGH *and a Common Jury.*

FORD V. MATHEWS.

This was an action to recover damages for slanderous words spoken by the defendant of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is an attorny at law; the defendant is the celebrated Comedian of Covent-garden; and the circumstances, as stated by Mr. SCARLETT for the plaintiff, and as they appeared in evidence, were as follows:—

The defendant, Mr. Mathews, on the day stated in the declaration, went, accompanied by three other persons, to the residence of the plaintiff, inquired for him and was shewn into his office, where, in the presence of the plaintiff's clark, and the companions who came with him, he called the plaintiff "a scoundrel, a blackguard, a shabby rascal, a disgrace to his profession, and one unfit to live;" adding, he was sorry he had not brought many more persons with him to witness this insult, which he had come on purpose to offer him, and which he would repeat again and again wherever he met him, in private or public, in a carriage, or in the street. He remained in the office twenty minutes, pacing up and down, repeating this abuse, and then went away. Immediately after which the witness Ewington, the chief clerk of the plaintiff, wrote the words down.

It appeared, however, on his cross-examination, that a person named Simpsom had, for a valuable consideration, settled an annuity, for which Mr. Mathews became one of his sureties.—This annuity was afterwards transferred to the plaintiff, who had applied to Mr. Mathews for the first quarterly payment, after the principal had failed in September, 1817, and was paid by him; that a few days before the following Christmas, another quarter became due, for which the plaintiff's clerk had applied at the usual lodgings of Mr. Mathews, but was there told he was in France. He applied several times at the same place, & having no means of direct communication with Mr. Mathews, he, on the seventh day after the quarter became due, entered up judgment, and issued execution against the defendant's goods; and Mrs. Mathews, who was then twenty miles from town, for the recovery of her health, was placed in the necessity of coming to town immediately, to prevent the goods from being sold by auction, which was the provocation given to defendant.

Mr. Adolphus addressed the Jury on the subject of the provocation he had received from a man who had been an intimate acquaintance, & companion, and who, after such a conduct, professed to have brought the action, not with a view to damages, but to vindicate his character, and elicit an apology from Mr. Mathews. He should not profess to be the apologist for his client; but would leave the whole to the consideration and feeling of the Jury.

The Foreman inquired of the Court what was the lowest sum that would carry costs? and was answered by Lord Ellenborough 40s.—The Jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1s costs 1s.

FEBRUARY, 25.

THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL ERSKINE.

It is with the greatest concern we have to mention the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, Lord Erskine's youngest son, on his passage to Ceylon. He served throughout the campaigns in Spain as a Captain of Light Infantry in the 51st Regiment, and behaved with great gallantry in the battle of the Pyrenees, where being short in the thigh he was sent home by the Medical Board, and on his recovery was placed by the Duke of York on the Staff of the Army in the Adjutant-General's Department when the Duke of Wellington took the command in Flanders. He was in the battle of the 16th of June, and afterwards on the 18th at the battle of Waterloo, where his station placed him in the dangerous position of being attendant on the Duke, around whom almost every Officer was either killed or wounded. Amongst the rest this brave young man had his left arm carried off by a cannon-ball, which passing along the other laid bare the hole of it, by which he lo st the use of two of his fingers, but that arm was saved. When the cannon-shot had thrown him from his horse, and as he lay bleeding upon the ground in this mangled condition, the Prussian musketry and trumpets being heard at a distance, he seized his hat with his remaining shattered arm and waving it round him cheered his companions in the midst of the dying and the dead; the Duke of Wellington being then close by him, who desired he might be carried to his tent.

It must be some consolation to his afflicted family, that he must have distinguished himself in the opinion of his great Commander, as he was immediately recommended by him for the rank of Major, though a very young officer, and in a year afterwards to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with the appointment of Adjutant-General in Ceylon, and if he had then fortunately sailed for India his life might probably have been saved; but his disposition being as affectionate as it was animated, he could not be persuaded to leave Mrs. Erskine, who was pregnant, and remaining here during the winter, the cough, with consumptive symptoms, arising from his wound, laid too deep a hold on him to derive benefit from the voyage, and he died on his passage to India. We had the pleasure of being long well acquainted with this fine youth, and shall never forget his remark regarding the battle of Waterloo—"Nothing," he said, "but English officers and soldiers (by which of course he meant those of the United Empire) could possibly have fought it through to triumph as we did; nor could even the consummate skill and experience of the Duke of Wellington have done any thing at all for us, had it not been combined with his *matchless* intrepidity, which enabled him to distinguish and to perverse amidst a scene where the most moral courage, without such a fearless constitution, might have suggested a different course to the most accomplished officer in the world."

Colonel Erskine was only 25 years of age, and has left three sons and a daughter, and an infant of a few months old.

MARCH 3, 1818.

COPY OF AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Moscow, Oct. 30, 1817.

Every time that an union of important motives procures me the satisfaction of opening my mind to your Majesty, and of developing my whole thoughts, I experience a sentiment of confidence the more profound and unalterable, because it brings to my recollection the glorious events in which Divine Providence made us fellow-partakers, under the auspices of a perfect identity of conviction, and of a fraternal friendship. This sentiment is my guide under existing circumstances, so intimately connected with the greater and legitimate interests, so decisive for the general good.

I cannot characterize in other words that vast and thorny question of private debts, the discharge of which is imposed upon France by the Convention of November 20, 1815. These additional arrangements to the fundamental stipulations of the last Treaty of Paris, established certain principles of liquidation, of which it was difficult to foresee the consequences at the period of their conclusion. Now these consequences appearing equally onerous, as the whole of the pecuniary sacrifices imposed on France seem on the eve of being manifested in all their severe extent; hence they may be of a nature to threaten the edifice of the restoration—that fruit of so many combined efforts, that memorable and salutary compensation of so many years of disasters. France, alarmed by a danger the most formidable of all, appeals from the literal severity of the stipulation to the tribunal of equity, moderation and wisdom. These are the causes which, under the ægis of a superior and tutelary force, brought back peace to social and political life: it is to them, therefore, that it belongs to maintain and consolidate their work.

I flatter myself that your Majesty, when reflecting on the means of arriving at this object, will not hesitate to share my conviction on the importance of guaranteeing the inviolability of Treaties considered collectively. But adherence to the conservative principles is, in fact, contracting an obligation to make constantly an equitable application of it. The occasion is propitious, and the problem which the execution of the Convention of Nov. 1815 offers for our solution, is scarcely one in the eye of good faith. Its solution can and must influence the destinies of Europe. In fact, in order to avoid all infraction of the engagements entered into by France, and even to remove every pretext which might by its consequences compromise their inviolability, as being the main matter in consideration, it appears indispensibly necessary to open a negociation as to the mode of executing one single clause—that of the immense debt which the French Government does not disavow, but which it wants the means of discharging. Reasons of right concur with motives of political expedience to demonstrate how urgent, nay how just it is, to produce on this point an unanimous determination. Having no distinct interest to put in the balance with those of the Sovereigns, my Allies, it does not belong to me to pronounce on my part a decision on the overtures made by the French Government: I have therefore confined myself to directing my Minister to draw up an explanatory sketch of the considerations which cannot be lost sight of, without invalidating the faith of Treaties and the general security. This document shall be laid before your Majesty. You will find in it the expression of my complete conviction, and the most extensive development of the reflections which I have here communicated to you with all the unreserve *(l'abandon)* of friendship. I take pleasure in hoping that this overture, and the observations which accompany it, will be appreciated by the elevated soul of your Majesty in the true point of view. The conformity of our principles gives me assurance of it, and affords a presage of that system of conciliation, which it seems so necessary to cause to prevail in that conflict of interests, on the cessation of which depends, perhaps, in a great measure, the progressive consolidation of the useful labours of the European alliance.

Accept, Sire, the profoundly felt assurance of my attachment, and of the very distinguished consideration with which I am, Sir, my brother, your Majesty's good brother, friend, and faithful ally, (Signed) ALEXANDER.

MARCH 5,

We have at length obtained intelligence from Algiers, on which we can depend, and from which it appears that no insult has been offered to the English Consul, though the conduct of the Dey has been outrageous:—

ALGIERS, DEC. 14, 1817.

Our situation here is about the same as I before stated to you. With respect to the plague, the sickness is certainly diminished, but so long as ten or twelve victims are falling every day, we are far from being able to consider ourselves in safety; and when the season becomes more mild towards the months of February and March, we have to fear that this calamity will rage with all its former fury. Up to this time I am happy to say that, by the precautions adopted by the Europeans, not one Christian has been attacked.

Since the month of September last this country has been the theatre of almost uninterrupted revolutionary scenes. Omar, Bashaw, was murdered three months ago; his successor, the present Dey Ali, had scarcely reigned a week before the Turks were ready to assassinate him also;—he proved himself, however, more vigilant than his predecessor, and several of the conspiracies formed against him had only the effect of strengthening his power the more. To be in greater safety he removed his residence up to a strongly fortified castle close to the town, where he has established a garrison of Moors, and the Turks are not allowed to pass its gates with any sort of arms. From the strong measures he took against the turbulent military body, he irritated them extremely. In the town they could do nothing to revenge themselves; but a Turkish army returning from Constantine at the end of last month, had resolved to take Algiers by force, and destroy the Dey, in which, however, making a desperate attack on the town, they failed; the Moors composing the garrison of the castle and batteries behaved perfectly well, and the Turks were repulsed in a battle fought in the immediate neighbourhood of my garden. It will be astonishing for you to hear that we were not in the least molested, although surrounded by these barbarian armies—perhaps amongst some European armies we had not come so well off.—After this victory Ali became perfect master over the Turks, and all is now quiet; but a great discontent amongst the people of all classes against him does not offer a prospect of [illegible] tranquillity. He has rendered himself [illegible] odious by several tyrannical acts, [illegible] which are deemed particularly atr[illegible] having carried off several youth[illegible] the Jewish nation, and even a[illegible] whom he has forced to embra[illegible] medan religion, and has taken t[illegible] to his Harem. He shewed himse[illegible] ginning very friendly to the Cons[illegible] p esent it is no more so; and there [illegible] to believe it to be his intention to ma[illegible] soon against Spain and Sardinia, as he [illegible] lately confiscated three Spanish and one [illegible] noese Cargo, under the most frivolous pretex[illegible]

DEC. 28.

The plague increases in the town, and the deaths are about thirty per day, but in the interior it is dreadfully bad, which is the more extraordinary that it should now spread so with the very cold and rainy weather that we experience, and leaves us no hopes of its termination this year.

TANGIERS, FEB. 2, 1811.

The plague appears to have reached Oran and its neighbourhood. Its ravages have been dreadful.

MARCH 9,

A letter from Dublin, of the 3d instant, says,—"Sir Charles Ormsby died suddenly on Monday night. Mr Dean Grady, the junior Counsel to the Commissioners, will succeed him as first Counsel; and Mr. Lester Foster will have the latter appointment, worth, it is said, 3000l.a-year. Sir Charles Ormsby had only one day's illness. His complaint was gout in the stomach."

MARCH 11,

DUKE OF BEDFORD'S LETTER. TO *LORD GRANTHAM.*

Our readers are aware that the Prince Regent's Ministers have thought fit to depart from the ancient practice of the Realm, and to appoint Lord Grantham, whose chief estate is in another Country, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford, in preferrence to the Noble Duke whose extensive property, & still more, whose unparalleled exertions in promoting the agricultural prosperity of the County (and indeed of the Kingdom), pointed him out as the person who ought to have been distinguished as the Representative of his Sovereign in this high civil office. The miserable motive of this personal insult, is to hold out, by the example it exhibits, a temptation to *rattism*. The Noble Duke has acted on the occasion with the spirit which might be expected from a [illegible] immortal Russell. [illegible] sion of Deputy Lie[illegible] from a Corresponde[illegible] occasion, addressed

MY LORD,

Perceiving, by the [illegible] Lordship has been app[illegible] County of Bedford, I [illegible] portunity to resign in[illegible] Commission of Deputy [illegible] honour to receive twent[illegible] and lamented friend, [illegible] Ossory. In the motives which have urged me to this step, I beg leave distinctly to disclaim any feelings personal to your Lordship, but there is a reasonable pride which forcibly admonishes every upright and independent mind, when a stigma is attempted, and unworthily, to be cast on a man's character, that is a duty which he owes to himself, to endeavour to stand clear in the estimation of the virtuous and unprejudiced part of mankind.

On the death of my grandfather in 1771, Lord Ossory accepted the Lieutenancy of this County, with an intention of resigning it when my brother became of age; he held the office, however, from that period till the day of his death, various causes occurring at different times to prevent his resigning it, unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with, but none at any time, or in the least degree bearing on the character or qualification of him who, he was most anxious should succeed him in the office. Lord Ossory more than once urged me to relieve him from the labours of the Lieutenancy, and I now most truly rejoice that his resignation was delayed, and that his mind was spared the pain he would have experienced, in seeing me, whom he honoured with his friendship and esteem, proscribed by the Government, and proclaimed unfit to hold the office of Lord Lieutenant of the County.

My ancestors, through a succession of ages, have at various times filled the honourable post of the King's Representative in the County, and I will venture to affirm, that in no one instance has the influence arising from an extensive property and an unsullied name, been used but for the interest and advantage of the country, and whether the individual, who has now the honour to address your Lordship, has been the first of a long line to forfeit the esteem of his Sovereign and his fellow subjects, must be left between the Prince Regent's Ministers, and those who will judge their conduct, to decide.

From the day when it pleased Provi[illegible] prematurely from thi[illegible] unhappily short, w[illegible] efforts to serve his co[illegible] the welfare of the C[illegible] tantly resided in the[illegible] the period when I w[illegible] in Ireland, and when[illegible] me to a temporary [illegible] during which time I [illegible] endeavoured to serve [illegible] try. When I see an [illegible] in the eyes of those [illegible] whom I have been p[illegible] and neighbours, if I [illegible] of the injury, your own honourable character, my Lord, will readily justify the feeling.

When I returned from Ireland, I had the gratification to receive from my Sovereign his personal [illegible] expresed in the warmest and most flattering [illegible] for the manner in which I had exercised the [illegible] tion of affairs in that part of the United [illegible] When this country was threatened with [illegible] the then powerful arms of France, I [illegible] my own tenantry the surrounding [illegible] aintained, as long as the public securi y [illegible] troops of Yeomanry Cavalry, and [illegible] the satisfaction to receive the [illegible] ign, conveyed through the Lord [illegible] pty.

[illegible] not on the f vour, but on the [illegible] Government, and I cannot [illegible] done a single act to forfeit [illegible] ct those feelings which, [illegible] end to the miserable [illegible] no other ca[illegible] I now [illegible] egent's Ministers. [illegible], that I can have [illegible] e Crown to no-

minate its own officers, whilst I claim, at the same time, the privilege belonging to every individual, of judging of the propriety of its appointments, and in the exercise of that privilege I feel myself reluctantly compelled to resign into your Lordship's hands my Commission of Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Bedford. I felt a pride and a satisfaction in acting under Lord Ossory in the business of the Lieutenancy —circumstances are changed.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,
BEDFORD.

The Right Honourable Lord Grantham, &c. &c.

P. S. I find I have mislaid my Commission amongst my papers, but I have to entreat your Lordship to consider it as cancelled.

FEBRUARY 26tht

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

If an open navigation should be discovered across the Polar Basin, the passage over the Pole, or close to it, will be one of the most interesting events to science that ever occured. It will be the first time that the problem was practically solved with which the learners of geography are sometimes puzzled—that of going the shortest way between two places lying east and west of each other, by taking a direction of north and south. The passage of the Pole will require the undivided attention of the navigator. On approaching this point, from which the northern coasts of Europe, Asia, and America, and every part of them, will bear south of him, nothing can possibly assist him in determining his course, and keeping on the right meridian of his destined place, but a correct knowledge of the time, and yet no means of ascertaining that time will be afforded him. The only time he can have, with any degree of certainty, as long as he remains on or near the Pole, must be that of Greenwich, and this he can know only from good chronometers; for from the general hazy state of the atmosphere, and particularly about the horizon, and the sameness in the altitude of the sun, at every hour in the four and twenty, he must not expect to obtain an approximation even of the apparent time, by observation, and he will have no stars to assist him. All his ideas respecting the Heavens, and the reckoning of his time, will be reversed, & the change not gradual, as in proceeding from the east to the west, or the contrary, but instantaneous. The magnetic needle will point to its unknown magnetic Pole, or fly round from the point of the bowl from which it is suspended, and that which indicated north will now be south; the east will become the west, and the hour of noon will be that of midnight.—*The Quarterly Review.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY, 24.

PROSECUTIONS FOR FORGERY.

Sir J. Mackintosh rose to make a motion of which he had given notice, which was framed with a view to show the effect which the Bank Restriction had upon the increase of crimes connected with Forgery. The accounts he should move for, were for the Prosecutions for Forgery for 14 years before, and 14 years after the Restriction in 1797; and the number of convictions and executions at each period. Of the prosecutions, they had returns which had been formerly moved for, and of the convictions in the late years, they had accounts in the general returns of criminal judicature since 1812. That the Restriction Bill should have tended to increase the Prosecutions for Forgery, was not to be wondered at—but if any one had stated, that they had since that event been multiplied 100 fold, he would not have been believed, and general discredit would have been thrown on his assertion; yet such was the fact. By the accounts which had been produced, it was proved, that the prosecutions at the instance of the Bank for Forgery, previously to 1797, were four. The prosecutions for the fourteen years after were 438—so that they were more than centupled. It was necessary, he observed, to ascertain the consequences of this system, the diffusion of depravity, the multiplication of crimes, and the effusion of human blood which had resulted from its existence. When this knowledge was before the House, it would be felt that something should be done to put an end to such an enormous evil. The House had, no doubt, done much towards doing good, in the prevention of crime, the promotion of morality, and the encouragement of benevolence; but while Lotteries were tolerated, and the system to which he alluded was allowed to go on in tempting men to the commission of crime, the balance would be deemed against its conduct and character. The Learned Gentleman here read the terms of his first motion, adding, that in order to put the House in possession of all the materials necessary to the formation of a correct judgement upon the whole of the case, he should also move for an Account of the Number of persons prosecuted and convicted for coining Gold and Silver for fourteen years previous to the enactment of the Restriction upon the Issue of Cash Payments by the Bank. This he thought a proper motion, with a view to a fair comparison between the advantages or disadvantages of the metallic curency, and those belonging to the present system of paper currency.

Mr. Bennet suggested the propriety of inserting the number committed, as well as prosecuted, for the forgery or passnig of Bank Notes.

Sir J. Mackintosh acceded to the suggestion, and moved that an Account should be laid before the House of the number of Persons committed or prosecuted for forging Bank of England Notes, or for uttering or passing any Notes, knowing them to be forged, from the 1st of January, 1816, to the 25th of February, 1818, distinguishing each year, and also distinguishing the number convicted, with those who had suffered death, or any other punishment.

Mr. Grenfell observed, that as the motion of his Honorable Friend was not opposed, he did not think it necessary to offer any fact or argument in its support. He therefore rose only for the purpose of suggesting to his Honorable Friend the propriety of combining with the motion of which he had given notice for Tuesday next, a proposition for laying before the House a distinct Account of the Persons prosecuted for the forgery or uttering of Notes of 1l. 2l. and 5l. For it was known that those were the Notes usually circulated by the low people who were prosecuted, while very few were prosecuted for Notes of a higher amount; and upon this fact being established to the satisfaction of the House, it must be evident that the number of prosecutions, convictions, and executions for forgery, were owing to the restriction upon cash payments by the Bank, and the consequent issue of a vast number of small Notes.

Mr. Lockhart deprecated any attempt to excite an improper commiseration for crime, observing, that it was the duty of the Bank to hold out encouragement to artists and chemists, with a view to the invention of some paper and colour which could not possibly be imitated, and thus the forgery of Bank Notes might be guarded against.

Sir J. Mackintosh declared, that he never had any wish to excite improper commiseration for crime, or to take any proceeding likely to weaken the authority of the laws. But while he admitted the Learned Gentleman's position, which however conveyed no information, namely, that no temptation was an adeqnate excuse for crime, he would maintain, that any Legislatnre which held out a temptation to crime was a participator in the guilt of its commission. This, indeed, was a proposition which he would never abandon; and it was by the force of this proposition that he was impelled to take measures, with a view to rescue the British Legislature from the disgrace of tolerating a system which was peculiarly calculated to tempt men to the commission of crimes.

After a few words from Mr. Wharton and General Thornton, the motion was agreed to, as were the following motions:—An account of the number committed or prosecuted for forging or uttering Bank Notes, from the enactment of the Restriction Law, up to January 1816, making the same distinction as in the former motion. Also an account of the number of persons prosecuted for counterfeiting Gold and Silver Coin, for 14 years previous to the enactment of the Restriction Law in 1797, distinguishing each year; and also the number who were convicted, with those who suffered death or any other punishment, together with a similar account from 1797, up to the 25th of February, 1818.

FEBRUARY. 25.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Sir S. Romilly having moved that the Act of the 10th and 11th of William III. should be entered as read, stated, that he rose for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the said Act as took away the Benefit of Clergy from persons convicted of privately stealing goods, wares, or merchandise, to the value of 5s. in any house, shop, warehouse, stable, &c. It would not be necessary for him to trouble the House at any great length on the subject, because their opinion upon both, in this and in the preceding Parliament had already been strongly expressed. The identical Bill for which he was about to move, had passed the House of Commons four times; twice in that Parliament, and twice in its predecessor; and, on the last occasion, he might say unanimously; not a single word having been uttered in opposition to it. It had always, however, been stopped in the other House. Although it was not his intention to detain the House with many observations, he must be permitted to call their attention to the Returns which for some days had been on the Table, in order to shew what the state of the law was on the subject. These Returns proved, that the state of the law was such, that it was never carried into effect. From 1805 to 1817, a period of 12 years, 655 persons had been indicted for the offence under consideration. Of these, only 115 had been capitally convicted, and of those 113, not one had been executed; 365 of the 655 had been found guilty by the Juries before whom they were tried, of simple larceny, by which the capital part of the charge was taken away. It was evident, therefore, either that these 365 persons had been improperly charged with a capital offence, or that the Juries, influenced, no doubt, by feelings of humanity, had in 365 cases violated their oaths. It was true, that there were high authorities in justification of a Jury thus acting. Mr. Justice Blackston stated, that a Jury who brought in a verdict of guilty to an amount less than the evidence established, with a view to avoid capitally convicting the accused person, might be justified, on the ground that they had a right to take into their consideration the difference in the value of money between the present period and that at which the Statute was enacted. This, however, he (Sir S. Romily) should always contend, was a practice which had a most immoral tendency, and the temptations to it, he should always maintain, it was the duty of the Legislature to remove. He would take the present opportunity of mentioning the state of the law, as derived from the Returns on the Table, with respect to the Act making it capital to steal within a dwelling-house to the amount of 40s. Within eight years, down to 1816, no less than 1097 persons had been tried for this offence. Of these, 293 only had been capitally convicted, and not one had been executed. In 1816, 131 more persons had been tried, of whom 49 had been capitally convicted, and one (whose case was accompanied by circumstances of great aggravation) executed. So that, of 1223 individuals tried, 342 only had been capitally convicted (the Juries either acquitting the 886, or finding them guilty of stealing to a less amount), and only one person executed! Was this a state of the law which it was desirable to continue (hear, hear)! It was important, also, that the House should direct their attention to the state of the law as it respected some other capital offences besides those which he had already with specified. The principle on which the law was administered respect to the offences he had already specified, was, that the law should generally not be enforced, but be enforced only in particular cases. In another part of the administration of the law this principle was reversed—the law was generally enforced, and was not enforced only in particular cases. He alluded to the offences of fraudulent bankruptcy and forgery. It had been thought wise, by those who were entrusted with the execution of the law, to extend mercy in cases of fraudulent bankruptcy in only one instance, and that was under circumstances so peculiar, that, to have withheld pardon, would have been an act of the grossest injustice. He was sure, that every man conversant with the bankrupt laws, knew, that not a year passed without the occurence of a great number of fraudulent bankruptcies. Nevertheless, during 85 years, there had been but four capital convictions for this offence; numerous frauds to a great amount having been suffered to escape with complete impunity, because the parties injured saw no alternative between that course and the shedding of blood [hear, hear, hear!]. The same system was pursued with respect to the crime of forgery. Formerly pardons for this offence were very rare. Lately, however, the offence had so multiplied, in consequence of the great increase of paper currency (both that of the Bank of England and provincial) that it was impossible to adhere to the system of never pardoning the crime. Still, however, the principle existed, that, in most case, the law should be enforced; and that in comparatively few (and those under peculiar circumstances of extenuation), it should not be so. A considerable discretion had been vested in the Bank of England on this subject, a discretion which, he believed, had been judiciously and humanely executed, and the consequence of which was, that prosecutions had only taken place in aggravated cases. But the consequence was, that the uncertainty of punishment which this occasioned, destroyed all the advantages that might be supposed to result from the severity with which the law was geenrally enforced. He was persuaded that the frequent punishment of forgery by death, excited a strong feeling of compassion on the part of the public towards the sufferers. Indeed, some examples of this punishmeot were extremely shocking. That day se' night two women had been executed for forgery, and that very morning two boys, 16 and 17 years of age, would have been executed for the same crime, had it not been for the exertions of a Worthy Magistrate and an Honourable Friend of his, who had detected a conspiracy for the purpose of their seduction, and who had successfully pressed a recommendation for a suspension of their punishment. Was it possible that such spectacles as these could have any other effect than to produce, not obedience to the law, but compassion for the violators of it? The fact was, that forgeries had greatly increased. Nothing could be more certain than that if the sanction of the law was insufficient to prevent the crime, it was calculated to produce the worst effects. There was not only the loss of lives, but the deterioration of moral feeling, which such exhibitions were calculated to occasion. It was the duty of the Legislature to inculate respect, and not disregard, for human life. This sentiment had been much better expressed by Mr. Burke, in speaking of the punishment of a great many persons for political crime. "Such executions" said Mr. Burke, "only increase the ferocity of men, and teach them to regard their own lives and the lives of others as of little value; whereas it ought to be the great policy of Governments to teach the people that both are of great importance in the eye of God; and that they ought never to be sacrificed or hazarded from any motives of passion, but only in the discharge of the duties prescribed by morality, and under the direction of the public laws." Before he sat down, he begged leave to say a few words on a public spectacle, which had been made at Newgate, of a wretched man who, being accused of murder, had destroyed himself. It was stated in the newspapers of the day, that the mangled and bloody corps had been exhibited in an elevated situation, with a small gallows erected over it, to which was appended the fatal instrument of destruction. Such a horrid exhibition, he was persuaded, was calculated to produce the most mischievous consequences on the men, women, and children, by whom it was beheld. There was no authority for it. All that it was justifiable to do with the body of a man on whom a Coroner's Jury had pronounced a verdict of self-murder, was to bury it without the rites of the Church. But it was a grave matter of complaint, that a Sheriff or any other person should take upon himself to pronounce an individual under such circumstances guilty of another crime, for which he had not been tried (however evident his guilt might appear), and to cause his exhibition in so hideous a form; and in a way so disgraceful to the character of the country and so injurious to the morals of the people.—That House would well recollect the much better and stronger manner in which a late Right Honourable Gentleman of distinguished talents (Mr. Sheridan), had reprobated a similar scene that was allowed to take place a few years ago (the case of Williams, the supposed murderer of the family of the Marrs). The Honourable and Learned Gentleman concluded, by moving for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. J. Smith confirmed all that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had stated, with respect to the numerous instances of fraudulent bankruptcy that yearly occurred. The crime of forgery had also lamentably increased within the last five or six years. Numerous cases of forgery were hushed up from the indisposion of parties to prosecute. The Bankers of London had formed a Committee for the prosecution of forgeries, in order that no individual pity might interpose between the offence and its punishment, but even this expedient had been found unavailing.

Sir J. Newport strongly urged his Honourable and Learned Friend to persevere in his efforts to remedy the law in this respect; and trusted that eventually he would be successful, and that from observing the good which had resulted from the legislative measures which had already been adopted on the recommendation of his Honourable and Learned Friend, the Noble and Learned individuals in another place would at least hesitate on the expediency of maintaining their principle of abstaining from any changes in the criminal law.

Leave was then granted to bring in the Bill.

PARDON OF BROCK, PELHAM AND POWER.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, said, that seeing a Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. B. Bathurst) in his place, he wished to inquire whether there was any truth in the information which he had lately received on visiting Newgate, namely, that Brock, Power and Pelham, three men capitally convicted about a year and a half ago, of being accessories before the fact to coining, had been discharged on a free pardon [hear, hear!]? If this was the case, he wished next to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman, whether he had any objection to the production of the opinion of the Judges on which a free pardon was granted to these men? The House would recollect that about eighteen months ago three poor Irishmen were convicted of coining, and that it afterwards turned out that these poor men were employed by Brock, Pelham and Power, who set them to work for the purpose of procuring their conviction. Brock, Pelham and Power were then tried and convicted of being accessory to coining before the fact. But he understood that a doubt had arisen in the mind of some of the Judges, on the trial of a police officer for a similar offence, whether, as the law stood, a person could be convicted of being accessory before the fact of coining; and the point was accordingly reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges. His only object now was to obtain satisfactory information with respect to the grounds on which these blood hounds, who had been guilty of such abominable crimes, had been let loose on the public to commit similar crimes [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. B. Bathurst said, the Honourable Gentleman had stated the result in this case quite correctly. It had been found by the twelve judges that as the law now stood, it was impossible to convict those persons of the offence for which they were tried. It was right, therefore, that this should be generally known. But with respect to the precise question put by the Honourable Gentleman, he wished to inform him, that that opinion on which those who advised the Crown in this case to grant a free pardon to these men, had acted, did not exist in such a shape as to admit of its being laid before the House.

Sir Francis Burdett conceived, that in a matter of such consequence as the pardon of these wretches it was highly proper that the opinion on which it was granted, should be in some form or other fit to produce to the House. He apprehended, that without an opinion of the Judges distinctly pronounced, the Ministers of the Crown had no right to advise a free pardon. He trusted, therefore, that the pardon in some shape or other, and the opinion of the Judges, would be laid before the House.

The Attorney-General, in a low tone of voice proceeded to state the particulars of this case to the House.—We understood him to say, that a Police-officer of the name of Vaughan, who had first been prosecuted for the crime of being accessory to coining before the fact, was found guilty, the point whether, as the law stood, a person could be so convicted, having been reserved for the opinion of the 12 Judges, certain other persons who stood in a similar situation were also prosecuted for the same crime and found guilty. The case of the first of these persons, and not that of Brock, Pelham, and Power, came to be argued before the 12 Judges and the Judges thought the facts charged did not amount to the crime imputed to him. Though the case of Brock, Pelham, and Power had not been argued before the 12 Judges, it was exactly of a similar nature with the other, and it was deemed advisable that a pardon should be extended also to them. The person whose case had been argued before the 12 Judges had also been convicted on a charge of a different nature, of a conspiracy to procure the commission of certain crimes; but Brock, Power, and Pelham had only been convicted of the crime which he had already mentioned. He could say this much, that a more serious desire could not be entertained of bringing criminals to justice than was entertained in all these prosecutions. As far as he himself had been concerned he would say, that he had never in his life laboured with a more sincere desire of success in any case than he had done, that every one of these men should be brought to condign punishment.

Lord Stanley was proceeding to make some observations on this case, when

Lord Castlereagh rose to Order. He observed, as there was no motion before the House, all discussion was irregular.

BROCK, PELHAM, AND POWER.

Mr. Brougham expressed himself not satisfied with the information which the House had received with respect to the extraordinary case of Brock, Power, and Pelham. He wished to know if these men had got a free pardon, or if they were still in prison; and if any steps were taken to prosecute them for a conspiracy to procure the conviction of persons of certain crimes?

Mr. B. Bathurst retuned an answer in an inaudible tone.

Lord Milton said, the House had not been informed as to the manner in which this case came before the twelve Judges. This was a most important point, and one on which the House ought to have information.

The Attorney-General observed, that on the trial of Vaughon, and objection had been taken on a point of law, and this point, the Learned Judges who presided at the trial, reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges. The opinion of the twelve Judges after hearing Counsel on this point, was what he had already stated.

Lord Milton asked if he was to understand that the point had been reserved in the case of these three persons [No, from the Ministerial Bench]? Then he was to understand that the point had been reserved on the trial of another person, and that the case of these persons was so similar to that in which the twelve Judges had given their opinion, that his Majesty's Ministers, without any point being reserved in their case, had advised a free pardon to be given to them. It struck his mind that they had acted rather precipitately in this case.

The Attorney-General observed, that it was considered the first decision decided also the second case. Under these circumstances, those whose duty it was to advise the Crown, considered it their

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duty to take care that the sentence of the law, in the case of Brock, Pelham, and Power, should not be carried into execution [hear, hear! from the opposition]; for, under circumstances, they were of opinion that these men could not be legally executed.

Sir Francis Burdett observed, that if, as the law stood, these men could not be executed, still, it did not appear they could not be prosecuted for conspiring to take men's lives for money.

Sir John Newport gave notice, that, on Friday next, he should move for a Select Committee, to examine into the several Reports on the state of the Courts of Justice in Ireland.

FEBRUARY 27,

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Mr. BATHURST appeared at the Bar, and brought up the Report of the Secret Committee. It was rapidly read by the Clerk,

ON Lord CASTLEREAGH's moving that the Report should lie on the Table—

Mr. TIERNEY asked the Noble Lord when he intended to propose that it be taken into consideration?

LORD CASTLEREAGH replied, that it was his intention to name any day for that purpose, not having any measure founded on the report to propose to the House. All he meant to do was to move that the report should be printed.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that if the Report was not fit to be taken into consideration he was at a loss to understand why it should be printed. The truth certainly was, that it was a mere jumble of nonsense [hear, hear, hear!) an embodying in writing of that which the House had so frequently heard from the Noble Lord and his colleagues. It consisted of that new topic, a history of the Derby trials, with the addition, indeed of what no doubt the Noble Lord thought most material and interesting—a thorough whitewashing of administration. It related, not as it professed to the internal state of the country, but to the internal state of his Majesty's Ministers; and its sole object was to induce the House to believe that those Ministers had duly exercised the powers entrusted to them. For his part, his opinion was not in the slightest degree shaken by such a document. It was in fact a Committee to pronounce on the opinions of the Committee of last Session, and on the acts of government, composed of the parties themselves. All they said was that if the insurrection in Derbyshire had gone on, no one could have predicted where it would have stopped. To whom it was evident that the insurrection was attributable only to the gross neglect of not using the ordinary powers of the law for the purpose of apprehending on the Sunday those who it was known were to be in open insurrection on the Monday. No man could hear the Report read with a serious countenance. There was nothing in it. There could not be; for the Noble Lord said he had no measure to found on it. To one measure, and to one only, could it lead—a Bill of Indemnity. For his part—he spoke it with all due civility—he did not believe one syllable in the Report about the discretion and moderation of Government. He could not believe such an assertion, knowing who were the parties that made it. and that Ministers sat in judgment on themselves. Formerly, when the Crown sent down sealed papers, it was to ask Parliment to assist it with powers beyond the prerogative; but here nothing was asked, nothing proposed. What was it all about? Why wish for any Report? For no other reason than that the Noble Lord dare not ask for a Bill of Indemnity without some such voucher. Considering the Report altogether absurd, he should certainly oppose its being printed.

Lord CASTLERAGH observed, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had taken the very first opportunity after the first reading of the Report, to state that he entirely disagreed with it;—he had not only endeavoured to persuade the House, but to create a belief throughout the country, that the powers with which the House entrusted his Majesty's Ministers last year were uncalled for by any thing in the situation of the country. But he would venture to say, that the Right Honourable Gentleman would not find it an easy task to delude the country so far, as to persuade the country that it was not threatened by any danger last year, and that that danger was not dispelled by the measures which were adopted[hear!]. But he did not wish to enter into this subject at present—there would be other opportunities for discussing the subject of the Report, and the situation of the country, more satisfactorily than could be done on the first reading of the Report. He apprehended that it was quite a sufficient ground for the instruction of a Committee, that the country might be able to learn from it its real situation—that it might know, that though there was no immediate danger, it was not strange that indications of danger should still be existing—and that the moral strength of the people might not sleep, by knowing that there was a great and growing danger among us. It was right, when the country was threatened with any great danger, that the Government should call for such powers as would enable it properly to meet that danger; and in like manner, when the danger was over, that no time should be lost in recuring to the ordinary state of things. The Right Honourable Gentleman was at liberty, when he pleased, to bring the State of the Country before the House; and when he did so, he should be prepared to meet the Right Honourable Gentleman. With respect to the Report, as he had already observed, it might be discussed with more advantage after it had been printed and distributed among the Members; for he did not apprehend that the House would carry the spirit of economy so far as not to consent to the printing of the Report.

Mr. Brougham said, the Noble Lord would have acted in a more manly manner, if he had made the House and the Country the Judge of his condnct, instead of sheltering himself behind a Committee of his own friends. The Noble Lord appeared to misunderstand altogether the nature of the observations made by his Right Honourable Friend; which were, however, so plain that no man could possibly misunderstand them—and had thought proper to observe, that his Right Honourable Friend was at liberty for fixing a day for taking this notable document into consideration. But it seemed that this notable document was not to be discussed, but to be printed and laid before the Country; and that the Committee was merely appointed for the purpose of preparing this Report.—In fact, the Committee was appointed, and carried on their inquiries in such a manner, that that there was not a man in the country who could expect any advantage from it. It did not appear, from the Report, whether the Committee had availed themselves of their power to call persons before them for examination. Perhaps the the Noble Lord would be more disinterested, and would tell them whether the Committee had had recourse to the only evidence worth having, namely, parole evidence. This Committee was chosen, either of Ministers themselves or their immediate connexions and dependents; and then, by way of making a shew of impartiality, and to blind the country, they proposed one Member from the Opposition side of the House. With the exception of this one Member, they knew that the rest of those whom they named from the opposite side of the House, would either not attend on the Committee, or would vote with Ministers. With respect to his Noble Friend (Milton), there was something like impartiality in naming him, as he was an avowed enemy of the measures to which Ministers had had recourse; but he was the only one admitted into the Committee. His Honourable Friend on the bench below (Mr. C. W. Winn, we believe) was not in that predicament—his Honourable Friend was known to have a fixed and steady opinion in favour of the conduct which Government pursued last year; and he came to the Inquiry prejudiced in favour of the Report of last year. The nomination of his Honourable Friend a Member of this Committee was most insidious; he carried there all the weight he derived from the side of the House to which he belonged, while on this questionhe was well known to have given his support throughout to Ministers. The Committee chosen was one composed of Government and its adherents, for the purpose of white-washing the Government, and justifying the Report of last year!—If any thing could shew the temper in which the Committee was named, it would be the refusal of the Noble Lord to fill up the blanks in the names which he affected to take from the Opposition side of the House, with Members whose attendance might be counted on. He aliuded to his Noble Fried, the Member for Derbyshire (Lord George Cavendish), and also his Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir A. Piggott(who was well known to have been absent from the Committee last year, and who it was known would not attend this year. Ministers knew that it was physically impossible the one could attend, and that the other would not attend. They wished to make it appear that four Members were taken from the Opposition, though in reality there was only one Opposition Member. On the whole he wished the Report to be printed, that as the country saw the the way in which the Committee was named, it might also see the way in which it made its Report.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst maintained that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Sir A. Piggott) stated to have been absent from the Committees of last year, had attended the whole of the sitting of the first Committee. He had no reason to know that that Honourable Gentleman would be more engaged this year than he was last year. He knew that he had been several times in the second Committee [no, no, from the Opposition]. He asserted the fact—he had seen him in the Committee Room several times; and therefore as far as that Honourable and Learned Gentleman was concerneb, he maintained that there was no information given to the House that he would not attend. Why, it was asked was inquiry carried on in a Secret Committee? The answer to this might be easibly given, and it was obvious; the nature of the thing required it. It was necessary to have a Committee of Secrecy, as the evidence to be submitted to it was secret. If they acted otherwise, they would not only be breaking faith with the persons who gave them that evidence, but they would prevent this or any other government from ever availing itself of similar evidence. It was impossible to examine the persons who had complained to the House, because it would in that case have been necessary to bring forward also the persons who gave evidence against them. All that was necessary, was to see that there was a prima facie case to justify the government. This was quite different from the guilt or innocence of the persons arrested if brought to trial. The object was to see whether there was a sufficient ground for government to act, and whether the powers intrusted to them were executed in an arbitrary manner, or with as much moderation as the nature of the circumstances would admit.

Sir WM. BURROUGHS wished to ask whether any person was examined by the Committee—whether the Committee had examined any viva voce evidence? If no person from the opposite side of the House thought proper to answer this question, he should move that the Committeebe directed to return an answeer as to what was the fact.

Lord FOLKESTONE wished merely to observe that he had stated to the House lately, there was, was no precedent on the Statute Books after a Suspension of the Habeas except in 1801. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had then contradicted this statement, and told the House that it would be more difficult to find precedents of Suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act which were not followed by Bills of Indemnity, than of Suspensions which were followed by Bills of Indemnity. Since that time he had examined into the subject, and he now positively repeated his assertion, that inthe Statute Book there was no precedent for any Bill of Indemnity on such an occasion as that on which it was now proposed to introduce it, except in 1801: and he now challenged the Noble Lord to produce any precedent on the Statute Book of this kingdom—he did not mean of Ireland [hear, hear hear;]—which could apply to this case except that of 1801.

The Report was then ordered to lie on the table.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved that the Report be printed.

Mr. BROUGHAM said there was one point on which no light had been thrown by the present Report, though great importance was attached to it in the Reports of last year; and therefore, he was anxious to know what was the result of the inquiries of the Committee on this subject, he meant the Spencean System. It was said to be pregnant with the utmost degree of danger to property in land, and still more so to the funds, which were to be overthrown by that terrible Spencean System. Was it conceived that this could no longer serve to alarm the House, or had it died away both in London and the country? The Report indeed spoke of a tendency to revolution in London, there were it seems a number of individuals continually at work to bring about a revolution in London. If the lips of the Noble Lord were not sealed, and he was not tied down to secrecy on this important matter, he could wish him to give some information on this important point.

Lord CASTLEREAGH refered the Noble Lord to the Report, which spoke for itself. He knew not why the Honourable and Learned Gentleman should suppose that the Spenceans were not alluded to in the Report.

Mr. BROUGHAM said his doubts on this subject arose from this, that last year the Spenceans were mentioned by name, and were honoured by a separate chapter.

The Report was then orddered to be printed.

NINETEENTH *Calcutta Lottery,*

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1818.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

12	22	33	34	36	38	64	67
70	102	107	111	113	116	147	151
155	175	177	186	195	206	220	223
239	244	261	263	280	284	289	308
317	328	332	339	342	348	361	362
370	388	401	410	420	439	440	487
493	502	504	512	513	514	520	533
534	542	548	553	558	577	590	601
602	604	610	635	638	644	665	666
677	700	737	740	761	763	765	780
801	806	808	812	818	821	828	831
836	845	851	871	882	887	888	892
894	897	902	913	316	929	944	958
976	981	986.					
1007	1030	1034	1063	1078	1093	1098	1109
1118	1132	1148	1154	1155	1162	1165	1184
1216	1224	1233	1240	1243	1249	1278	1282
1299	1327	1339	1372	1383	1388	1391	1394
1395	1424	1436	1437	1448	1450	1455	1466
1468	1474	1482	1491	1505	1521	1529	1542
1555	1561	1564	1569	1573	1583	1591	1595
1600	1604	1623	1639	1645	1679	1683	1690
1692	1710	1740	1757	1759	1766	1807	1812
1821	1824	1831	1834	1865	1866	1877	1889
1905	1914	1916	1926	1929	1931	1938	1942
1955	1956	1958	1969	1977	1985	1989	1991
1995	1997	2018	2024	2030	2037	2040	2052
2053	2057	2076	2088	2100	2112	2114	2120
2140	2145	2162	2171	2174	2177	2183	2184
2207	2213	2221	2232	2236	2268	2272	2295
2309	2316	2326	2337	2344	2348	2381	2402
2419	2429	2433	2459	2474	2476	2478	2482
2487	2489	2513	2517	2518	2519	2533	2538
2544	2557	2562	2589	2600	2625	2628	2634
2637	2640	2650	2651	2660	2661	2664	2703
2729	2736	2761	2764	2767	2774	2776	2779
2789	2791	2796	2799	2804	2823	2825	2830
2855	2865	2866	2868	2869	2874	2887	2896
2911	2919	2927	2929	2939	2946	2960	2967
2977	2988	2995	3003	3011	3023	3043	3046
3058	3061	3072	3084	3091	3093	3103	3116
3126	3133	3135	3151	3178	3190	3211	3214
3223	3230	3232	3241	3242	3264	3276	3287
3298	3300	3309	3314	3315	3316	3322	3338
3341	3352	3361	3362	3365	3368	3378	3380
3388	3411	3421	3424	3432	3436	3456	3460
3464	3466	3467	3483	3486	3526	3532	3535
3553	3560	3575	3580	3585	3601	3608	3619
3629	3637	3662	3669	3686	3690	3699	3717
3737	3740	3744	3764	3765	3783	3786	3811
3816	3855	3864	3873	3897	3915	3922	3923
3924	3926	3928	3931	3932	3933	3935	3938
3942	3946	3949	3950	3957	3963	3969	3979
3980	3994	4012	4026	4027	4046	4049	4042
4053	4070	4103	4119	4121	4133	4138	4141
4156	4164	4172	4199	4208	4213	4255	4262
4275	4296	4308	4322	4343	4362	4367	4391
4394	4412	4417	4418	4425	4429	4453	4507
4554	4561	4570	4582	4583	4590	4602	4609
4614	4625	4630	4647	4649	4655	4667	4686
4688	4708	4719	4735	4756	4757	4761	4767
4768	4775	4781	4785	4805	4808	4815	4823
4840	4852	4863	4865	4871	4874	4875	4898
4912	4917	4918	4934	4947	4900	4974	4975
4999	5034	5035	5048	5058	5059	5068	5088
5095	5120	5132	5133	5139	5156	5163	5165
5185	5222	5237	5245	5253	5277	5308	5315
5332	5346	5347	5364	5371	5375	5399	5418
5426	5467	5471	5475	5476	5478	5481	5485
5502	5518	5519	5525	5544	5546	5547	5550
5554	5594	5617	5621	5622	5638	5654	5665
5674	5686	5689	5698	5700	5717	5722	5732
5739	5740	5753	5762	5773	5775	5777	5797
5817	5841	5842	5858	5865	5872	5877	5893
5904	5911	5926	5934	5950	5952	5976	5982
5996.							

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY JULY 2, 1818.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

24	30	35	42	50	52	62	63
73	77	86	99	100	125	130	142
158	174	178	179	188	190	200	204
212	217	241	264	278	300	304	309
321	329	332	338	355	358	363	364
368	384	386	395	397	409	412	424
451	472	497	508	517	528	588	607
616	617	625	633	660	667	679	680
685	698	706	719	720	721	722	726
729	738	743	748	752	788	795	803
830	847	850	852	889	895	900	904
918	919	926	935	938	940	946	956
964	970	979					
1001	1006	1027	1045	1046	1051	1056	1060
1067	1084	1096	1099	1105	1107	1110	1123
1131	1140	1175	1187	1196	1202	1203	1212
1243	1260	1271	1277	1281	1289	1294	1311
1315	1322	1336	1338	1342	1344	1346	1348
1377	1392	1397	1398	1412	1414	1416	1433
1444	1451	1461	1464	1467	1473	1475	1486
1512	1520	1524	1541	1543	1553	1568	1570
1581	1589	1609	1630	1636	1637	1650	1671
1681	1696	1697	1717	1749	1751	1353	1764
1767	1771	1793	1794	1795	1797	1819	1829
1830	1836	1856	1915	1916	1917	1946	1957
1988	2003	2005	2012	2015	2041	2043	2069
2072	2078	2082	2085	2101	2105	2121	2137
2153	2160	2161	2169	2172	2173	2195	2204
2217	2245	2252	2269	2275	2286	2298	2329
2330	2344	2361	2380	2387	2391	2397	2416
2423	2427	2432	2440	2460	2461	2477	2497
2498	2503	2504	2528	2542	2546	2550	2570
2573	2601	2616	2639	2649	2659	2662	2668
2671	2681	2696	2700	2711	2719	2726	2727
2730	2734	2739	2740	2745	2802	2808	2821
2839	2856	2862	2872	2891	2984	2909	2918
2920	2923	2928	2935	2944	2948	2957	2991
3047	3010	3013	3015	3024	3035	3040	
3062	3065	3076	3078	3082	3092	3102	
3115	3118	3121	3129	3140	3156	3162	
3172	3173	3193	3197	3199	3202	3203	
3213	3225	3238	3247	3251	3265	3269	
3282	3290	3293	3317	3324	3325	3328	
3348	3369	3370	3373	3374	3376	3391	
3413	3415	3419	3428	3437	3447	3448	
3473	3476	3495	3502	3504	3505	3507	
3517	3539	3551	3557	3562	3553	3572	
3573	3577	3594	3597	3611	3625	3645	
3661	3670	3681	3697	3713	3734	3745	
3746	3754	3757	3769	3773	3798	3804	
3805	3822	3828	3846	3849	3858	3868	
3880	3899	3901	3905	3910	3914	3927	
3941	3947	3962	3975				
4001	4009	4033	4036	4041	4058	4065	
4079	4081	4092	4097	4098	4102	4105	
4113	4116	4118	4128	4131	4132	4155	
4159	4178	4179	4183	4194	4204	4206	
4211	4112	4218	4221	4233	4310	4312	
4328	4333	4344	4357	4358	4360	4370	
4386	4388	4389	4392	4397	4398	4411	
4432	4436	4450	4457	4466	4467	4478	
4534	4544	4564	4560	4587	4608	4629	
4637	4660	4664	4666	4680	4681	4707	
4717	4720	4794	47		4745	4763	
4770	4825	4842	48				
4896	4901	4926	49				
4948	4949	4956	49				
4981	4982	4984					
5002	5006	5013	5				
5052	5067	5070	5				
5134	5136	5141	5				
5211	5215	5218	5				
5270	5273	5281					
5295	5305	5306					
5357	5372	5377					
5452	5465	5468					
5555	5560	5563					
5619	5620	5644					
5673	5696	5697					
5756	5758	5760	5764	5767	5782	5785	
5791	5805	5806	5826	5849	5876	5881	
5893	5928	5955	5958	5970	5988	5994	
5998	.						

☞ *The Third Day's Drawing will take place on Monday, the* 20*th Instant.*